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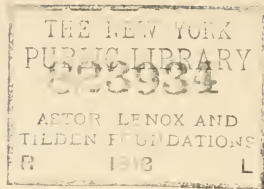
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THE BOY EMIGRANT

NEWS PRINTING COMPANY  
PATERSON, N. J.  
1914.



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## FOREWORD.

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One seldom picks up a paper that one does not read a few lines of those who have passed away to the mysterious beyond. All the virtues possessed, and some of which the public never heard, are there strung as beads upon a ribbon for the reading, and even if the subject is a difficult one, the facile pen of the eulogist finds some chance to make known the loveliness, the efficiency, the gentleness or the generosity of the person under discussion. Which is as it should be. If we can say no good of the departed, say nothing, is a legend inscribed upon the laws of writer folks early in their career. But personally, the writer never reads one of these sketches; sees one of these eulogies, that the thought does not pass his mind, "I wonder how many or how few of those nice things were ever told to the persons when living? Did they know, I wonder that people thought them gentle, or found them to be kind?" There you have the writer's prayer in a nutshell. Why keep the good things until they can do no good to the person who would have appreciated them?

We know generally when a man is doing good work, or a woman making life sweeter and better for those about her, and we realize without being told that they are putting up a hard fight, or giving up much joy for themselves to serve those about them. But yet, we hesitate, and neglect to tell them so, and they work along almost until the end comes, and then, on the blank white paper, we spread for others the thoughts we should have enjoyed to speak to them alone; the commendation of their many virtues.

From the child who mows the lawn and carries out the waste barrels to the man and woman who spends a lifetime in

trying for some high goal, the human soul craves not adulation, but appreciation; and the simple phrase of understanding said at the right moment can do incalculable good. We are so ready with criticism and blame, of suggestion, and of inference, and so chary of our well doings, that it is necessary we should have the truth thrust upon us, that a bit of humane understanding carries us further along the line of living, than is realized until we stop and think seriously. When we do well, we like to be told of it—every one of us—so why then withhold the word of appreciation from our fellows, when they surely deserve it and when the speaking or writing of it is not only easy but natural?

In this appreciation of our most useful citizen, the Honorable Nathan Barnert, the writer has endeavored to extol his works with sincere words of admiration, but has oftentimes, felt impotent to give just due to his admirable qualities. Ever heeding that Biblical injunction—"To Err Is Human To Forgive Is Divine,"—a phrase which Mr. Barnert has been practicing daily,—the writer has refrained from dealing in personalities in narrating the political activities of Mr. Barnert. This was a duty, which although difficult, was gladly performed, for it must be remembered that many of the incidents related were happenings within the ken of many and there are generations living today, whose feelings must be respected. This, also has been the earnest wish of Mr. Barnert.

Mr. Barnert's earlier activities were many and varied and his experiences of a nature which have fallen to few of us. In the best sense, he is a self-made man. No distinction of his successful life is more characteristic of the man than the fact that his success is being shared in by the community. He is endowed with a genial nature, a keen sense of the beautiful in art, of strong moral and religious convictions, far sighted and capable, a man whose success inspires emulation. His sturdy optimism, his unremitting devotion to his fellow man, his broad

philanthropy, are well known to us all. The happiness of others is dearer to him than his own, for the cardinal principles of his creed are sympathy and kindness; loving to do good and seeking opportunities to accomplish it. Amid the common current of men and affairs, in the daily grind of life, it is a blessing to have such a noble nature amongst us. And in Mr. Barnert's character and in his conduct, Paterson receives honor and praises among men.

The foundation stone of culture, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" was laid by his people and finds expression in the every day acts of Nathan Barnert. He has ever remembered that command "Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thine brethren and shalt surely lend sufficient for his need that which he wanteth."

He is so gentle, so upright in nature, so simple and so unaffected in bearing a rude exterior covering an undaunted spirit proving by his every act and word that—

"The bravest are the tenderest—  
The loving are the daring."

---

I wish to express my profound gratitude to Mr. Arnold Levy, Mr. David Cohn, and all others who have given me valuable aid in compiling this biography, and in the gathering of statistics, without which the writing of the histories of the various institutions herein touched upon, would not have been as complete as was desired.

THE AUTHOR.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 24, 1914.



## CHAPTER I.

### THE BOY EMIGRANT.

On a spacious lawn, on Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey, stands a picturesque and unique fountain. The central figure is that of a boy, sturdy in physical structure and about eleven years of age. There is a curious smile on that frank face which seems to betoken confidence. His bare feet spread so as to give the agile body a poise of solidity, are topped with rough patched trousers, carelessly rolled at the bottoms. Home fashioned suspenders, with the inevitable nail as a button draw taut across a homespun shirt, patched and worn. The left hand is thrust far into a trouser pocket while the right hand holds above his curly dark locks, a leaky boot.

Not one of Paterson's historic landmarks has attracted more attention nor has brought forth a wider range of interpretations of its representations, than this fountain. To those intimate with the life of its owner, whose unpretentious residence stands just beyond, the figure suddenly becomes an open sesame to the early life of Paterson's foremost citizen.

Nathan Barnert was just this age, and just such a lad when, way back in 1849, he gazed wonderingly from the emigrant ship for the first time on the "fertile shores of this land of promise."

What tender memories linger around that fountain and what day dreams that sturdy figure brings back to its distinguished owner, Nathan Barnert alone can tell, for they are locked deep in his loving and charitable heart.

Today, Ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert is known as the most philanthropic citizen in Paterson, the founder of great and enduring institutions, pioneer builder of silk mills, father of the present city charter and Paterson's original reformer.

His was not a career "carefully fashioned by the hand of preceptors" nor was it guided by any other forces than the instincts of honesty, truth, and charity. He fought his way in the world and his own right arm broke every blow. His was a rough but salutary training, harsh and severe, but it only strengthened and ennobled his character. The memory of his difficulties, his contentions makes him value the happiness of others. He struggled under sullen influences and adverse circumstances, but

"Taught by that power that pitied *him*,  
He learns to pity *them*."

Like that ever-flowing fountain, that replica of his early boyhood, ever flows his generous hospitality and charity finding its source in the benevolent depths of his great heart.

The lessons of the life of Nathan Barnert will always be treasured—they inspire the young—they are sermons to those who have ventured and are hopeful—and may they always prove a stimulating influence and a guide to the lives of our young.

Nathan Barnert points with pride to the fact—and well he may—that he was born on the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, (September 20, 1838), which fast he faithfully and religiously keeps in constant prayer within the walls of the synagogue. Mr. Barnert is a man of culture and of piety, a strong minded Israelite of orthodox proclivities. If there is aught he has strived for it is the religious elevation of his people. The sentiments of the hypocrite, the renegade, find no habitation in his bosom. He is as devoted to his people and his people's God today as he was when, with his parents, Meyer and Ida (Newfelt) Barnert, he turned to these shores in 1849 from his native home, in Posen, Kingdom of Prussia. He has ever fought to have his co-religionists well thought of, honored and respected by the community.

Nathan Barnert obtained his educational advantages in his native city and in the City of New York. It was a hard struggle in the beginning for this young emigrant and when he was not in his father's tailoring shop on Forsythe Street, near Grand Street, New York, he would be devoting his time to home study and in the Talmud Torah on Henry Street.

It did not take Nathan long to decide that his father's little shop held but little opportunity for him. It was at a time when the country was gripped with the gold fever and thousands, from the north, east, south and west, were hurrying to the newly discovered fields of wealth in California. Nathan was wont to listen to the wonderful tales of "strikes" and "finds" as related in his father's store, and the more he heard of the fabulous fortunes being made, the more determined did this emigrant boy become to cast his lot with the rapidly swelling crowd of fortune hunters.

At this time the question of financing a descent upon the gold fields of California was a momentous one. Nathan thought of many schemes and devised several plans to raise passage money. In those days electricity as an illuminant was still an unheard of commodity of trade and gas a luxury that few enjoyed.

#### BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.

Salable necessities of the times were candles, and the emigrant boy, with his keen perception of their demand and worth decided to sell them and to garner the profits for his western trip. As a side line the young merchant sold soaps. It was a hard struggle from the beginning, and each day Nathan went home and counted his small profits and his enthusiasm increased with his slowly growing funds. Months passed, and finally one evening, Nathan confided his ambitions to his parents. They tried to persuade him that it was a fruitless effort but early one morning, not without the misgivings of his

folks, the boy, accompanied by another lad of his own age, wended his way to Vanderbilt's Steamship agency on Warren and West Streets, New York, and counted out \$130 in small change. Passages were secured for Nicaragua. It was a momentous day when the ship, loaded down with its human freight of fortune seekers finally left its moorings at Canal Street.

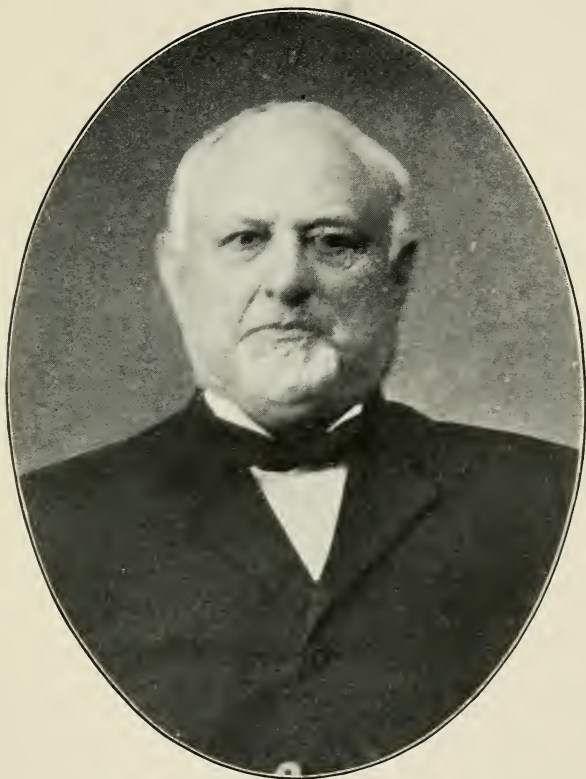
It was a strangely assorted gathering on ship board. There was a strong feeling of comradeship all around as the hopes of the voyagers ascended to wonderful heights. There were men there in the seamy side of life and the way they scurried around among their more youthful fellows, one would have thought that they had become possessed of the secret of the imaginary fountain of youth. Not one among that crowd could be found who did not venture the hope, if not the belief, that untold fortunes awaited them in the newly discovered gold fields. And as they hoped, they danced and sang, starved and deprived themselves of as much of the necessities of life they could.

There were groups of two and three and of even more, all casting their lot in one common melting pot. This was the sort of men, our young adventurers had thrown their fortunes with for the time being and they made the best of conditions among these rough gold maddened men and before long, they too, after the first hours of home lonesomeness had somewhat worn off, joined in the following song:

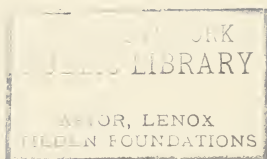
"I Come from New York City,  
With my washboiler on my knee,  
I am going to California,  
The gold dust for to see."

These verses were common property of every ship sailing from the Atlantic ports for San Francisco.

The money paid for passage did not include meals, and this phase of the adventure had never entered the minds of the young voyagers. For the first couple of days this did not



HON. NATHAN BARNERT  
From Latest Photograph.



bother the boys but nature asserted herself finally and they were constrained to seek something with which to satisfy the cravings of hunger. One morning they entered the mess room of the stokers. There they were surprised to find that the coal passers were at least given some consideration as far as meals were concerned.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE QUEST FOR GOLD.

Nathan concluded that a coal passer's job with decent food thrown in as compensation was better than hard tack and indigestion and accompanied by his friend, went down to the coal hole. The men were busy working under the direction of a big, kind-hearted man in uniform. "Cap," said Nathan, with an unmistakable foreign accent, at the same time pointing at one of the coal shovelers, "I am strong, I can do what that big fellow is doing, give me a chance will you?" The officer thus addressed was impressed with the boldness of the boy and engaged him along with his companion. For three nights and three days the boys worked hard and it was a relief when, finally, the orders to retire were given and the announcement made that the long looked for destination was near at hand. Weary, begrimed, the boys made their way to the purser's office and there were each given \$36 for their labor.

"My cap maker friend from Newark and I certainly looked a sight," said Mr. Barnert, telling of this experience. "After we had washed, put on clean garments, we went to the main deck, which was crowded with the hundreds eager to get ashore and to the gold fields.

"My friend still carried a bundle of soiled garments and in his delight at hearing the order to leave, threw his bundle into the water. A moment later one of the darkies bathing near the shore grabbed the bundle and scooted away. Hardly had he disappeared when my friend realized that he had thrown away all of his earthly possessions, including his \$36, newly earned money. It was too late, for the frantic mob was already rushing from the ship."

Filled with hopes as he noticed the big army of miners returning from the fields of fortune to their homes, Nathan overcame his sudden feeling of lonesomeness and proceeded to Marysville, California, and then on to Sacramento. The mining camp was filled with stories of big "strikes." Prosperity was everywhere.

Nathan Barnert joined a group of five young men who engaged a room at the rate of \$10 a day. They turned their money into a common treasury purchasing their outfits and making daily forages into the mining regions. Each also took turns in washing and ironing and cooking for the outfit. Large camps extended northward as far as the North Fork of the Feather, and into Mariposa County on the South. By this time, the "Long Tom" system of finding gold had given way to "Sluice Washing" where a long shallow box was so inclined as to give a stream of water, flowing through it, a good headway. Along the bottom of the sluice were fastened low cleats of wood, or "riffles" where the much sought for gold particles were caught.

Water, however, became a thing that could no longer be taken as it came, but had to be brought to the right place often at much labor—and thus it acquired a market value, so much per "miner's inch."

#### IN THE MINING CAMPS.

River bed mining, a bold and dramatic scheme, was another method employed. Those who attempted this plan, were forced to labor for weeks and to entail great hardships and when victory seemed nearest, an early rainfall swept everything away.

And while the men, condemned themselves to one of the hardest and often bitterest of lives, they at all events were now banded together to build a society. Even while they organized their private schemes, their camps became a town, themselves townsmen, and their less fortunate mining brethern blazed the way for the opening of the marts of trade. Of this latter

sect, young Barnert, was one of the pioneers. Deciding that there was still another pathway in his search for gold, he went to San Francisco, purchased a supply of candles and scented soaps and made a visit of the mining camps.

As a young merchant, the boy became very successful. In a short time he had saved fourteen hundred dollars. He then decided that a little recreation was necessary and hunted up his former mining companions. One Sunday night they—there were five of them—started out on a pleasure jaunt to the Eldorado on Kearney Street, a big white pretentious looking building located next door to the city hall. Many were the fortunes won and lost in this gambling house in those days. Debts were mostly paid with nuggets of gold. The rooms were gorgeously furnished with a superabundance of gilt frames, sparkling chandeliers and ornaments of silver. "It was a rapturous and fearful scene" as Mr. Barnert recalled it in after years.

There were Mexicans wrapped in blankets, smoking cigarettes, Frenchmen in their blouses puffing at black pipes, countrymen fresh from the mines wearing flannel shirts and high boots with pistols and knives in their belts—boys of ten and twelve years, losing hundreds at play, and low browed men from Australia.

The most popular game was monte, conducted by Mexicans, faro, an American game, and rouge et noir and roulette of the French.

There were many pretty women, handsomely gowned in rustling silks, and wearing glittering diamonds, contrasting strangely with the hairy faces, slouch hats, and flannel shirts of the miners.

Then gambling was looked upon as a legitimate industry because the courts upheld gambling debts as valid and authorized their collection. Gambling was licensed in San Francisco, until 1855 and in Marysville, until 1856.

Young Barnert took a chance, and needless to say, perhaps, lost his hard earned money and with it his gold watch which

he had treasured for years. "I then raised my hand," said Mr. Barnert in speaking of the incident recently, "took a pledge and have never played cards since."

#### DETERMINES TO BECOME A MERCHANT PRINCE.

Back to the mining camps with his now depleted stock of candles and soaps went Nathan. He worked night and day among the miners selling his wares with varying fortunes. Tired of this career and determined to advance himself and become a merchant prince, young Barnert went to San Francisco. There he learned that a man by the name of Dixon, had once resided in Paterson and was conducting a big store, one of the most extensive of its kind on the coast. Barnert secured a position as an office boy, swept the floors and did chores and through his engaging manners became acquainted with the Dixon family. They esteemed and encouraged him. Young Barnert had often said that he had appreciated the kind assistance given him by the Dixons in those early days of his trials and that he would some day perhaps be in a position to repay them for those kindnesses. And the day came. It was when the former office boy was Mayor of Paterson, that news came of the terrible fire and flood devastation in San Francisco. Mr. Dixon, had since died, having lost most of his fortune during the Civil War, and his wife and two talented daughters had a precarious time making a living. With the news of the terrible disaster came the sad intelligence that the family had lost all their belongings.

Mrs. Dixon wrote to Mr. Barnert, not for help, but for security for a piano, for help in some way to enable her daughters to teach. It was her only hope. Mayor Barnert, with his characteristic determination, decided that the family of his old employer should not want, and he went to New York and bought a piano—the best that he could find for the Dixon family—and shipped it off at once.

Let us return to our story. Young Barnert worked for several months in his new occupation and finally decided to branch out for himself. He purchased a mule and peddling outfit and returned to his old haunts in the mining regions and by close application had amassed quite a sum of money. Young Barnert was, however, not satisfied and seeking for new fields of endeavor sold his outfit and branched into the express business. The principal business at the time was conducted by the Wells Fargo and Freeman's Express companies.

After a brief career in this line of business, young Barnert visited the Hawaiian Islands and then hearing of the fortunes being made in the gold regions on the Fraser River, took a trip to that territory, and although he did not find what he had sought, he had acquired a knowledge of that country and experiences which to this day are cherished by him as sweet memories.



## CHAPTER III.

### TRYING TIMES DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Young Barnert, had now reached unto man's estate, and although he was but eighteen, he was tall, rugged and broad shouldered with a flush on his cheeks which told of bountiful health. Life, mostly out of doors had worked wonders in the little fellow of six years ago, and when in 1856, the young man returned to New York, he was bubbling over with ambition. Mr. Barnert now had a new view of life. He had broadened his ability, had strengthened his character and his resolves and immediately began to look out for new fields where there were opportunities. His adventures as a pack peddler in the gold fields stood him in good stead, and he quickly decided that the clothing business offered a good investment for him. For two years, Mr. Barnert, was engaged in this line of business and in 1858, he decided to go to Paterson and there opened a tailoring establishment in co-partnership with Marks Cohen, on Main Street. Later, Mr. Barnert was associated in the same line of business with Solomon Mendelsohn, whose interest he subsequently purchased. Mr. Barnert's store was then located at 149 Main Street, in the middle of Van Houten Street, before that thoroughfare was cut through.

The City of Paterson of those days was naturally an entirely different commonwealth of that of today, as to the nature of its geographic outline, its population and resources. There were few of the Hebraic faith to be found, in fact, so small a number that it was often found difficult to have the number of worshippers, required by the Talmudic laws, present in the old synagogue adjoining the Dagger mill on Mulberry Street, facing the Passaic River.

In 1860 nearly ten years after its incorporation, Paterson

had a population of 20,428, inclusive of the gain by the act of 1854, which added a portion of the Township of Manchester to the city. In 1865, the population was 24,893. In 1870, 33,579 and in 1880, 50,950. At the beginning of Mr. Barnert's first administration, the population was estimated at 55,000. That Paterson was then holding an important position among the cities of the State, is shown by stating that the assessed value of the real estate property in the city in 1881, was \$16,952,258, personal property, \$3,657,787, total, \$20,609,545. The total valuation of Paterson, 1914 was \$106,002,102, and is given as an indication of how rapidly Paterson has been growing since the early days.

In 1860, King Cotton which had been regnant for a long period of time was about to be dethroned, the "arm of iron" was being bared, while the "sleeve of silk," was still in its infancy. The building of locomotives as an industry, was in a flourishing condition, the Rogers Locomotive and Machine shops on Spruce Street, being in the height of prosperity.

The cry of the abolitionists of the North was being resounded everywhere. The attack on Fort Sumter, on April 12, 1861, ushered in the terrible War of the Rebellion.

Those were critical times. With the first breaking out of the war, came hard times and business in general in Paterson became stagnant. Mr. Barnert was not idle and worked hard to evolve some plan to aid the army of men in need of assistance. The opportunity finally came when the need to clothe the Union forces became imperative. Mr. Barnert succeeded in obtaining large contracts thus giving employment to hundreds of poor persons who were on the verge of starvation. That was Mr. Barnert's first real aid to the fellowmen of his adopted city.

Main Street at this time was composed of stores and dwelling houses, mostly buildings of rather ancient date, and generally two stories in height. In 1860 and in 1861, Mendelsohn and Barnert's clothing shop was at 149 Main

Street and in 1863, it was located at 134 Main Street. Next door was the bookbindery and stationery establishment of William F. Bertkau, who is still living. At 132 Main Street, four doors from Van Houten Street, was Mrs. Dalling's millinery parlor and fancy goods and dress trimmings emporium. Nearby was the dry goods store conducted by Towle and Van Dyke, and Michael Moss, a druggist, was located at 113 Main Street.

H. A. Williams was Mayor of Paterson, David Burnett, Recorder and George Magennis, City Clerk.

Excise matters were placed in the hands of Judges, elected from each of the Five wards. There were ten Aldermen, elected, two from each district, the Fifth, North, South, East and West Wards. The City Hall was located in the Blauvelt Building on Main Street, also known as the Old Town Clock Building, between Ellison Street and Congress Street, now Market Street. When the Old Town Clock structure was destroyed by fire, December 14, 1871, the City Hall was moved to Washington Street, the present site of Police Headquarters, in a building formerly occupied as a residence by Aaron S. Pennington. It was also the home of the Post Office.

#### IN A NEW FIELD OF ENDEAVOR.

The war over, the city eventually returned to its normal and Mr. Barnert continued in business steadily expanding from year to year. Mr. Barnert, was however always on the lookout for opportunities to invest in real estate.

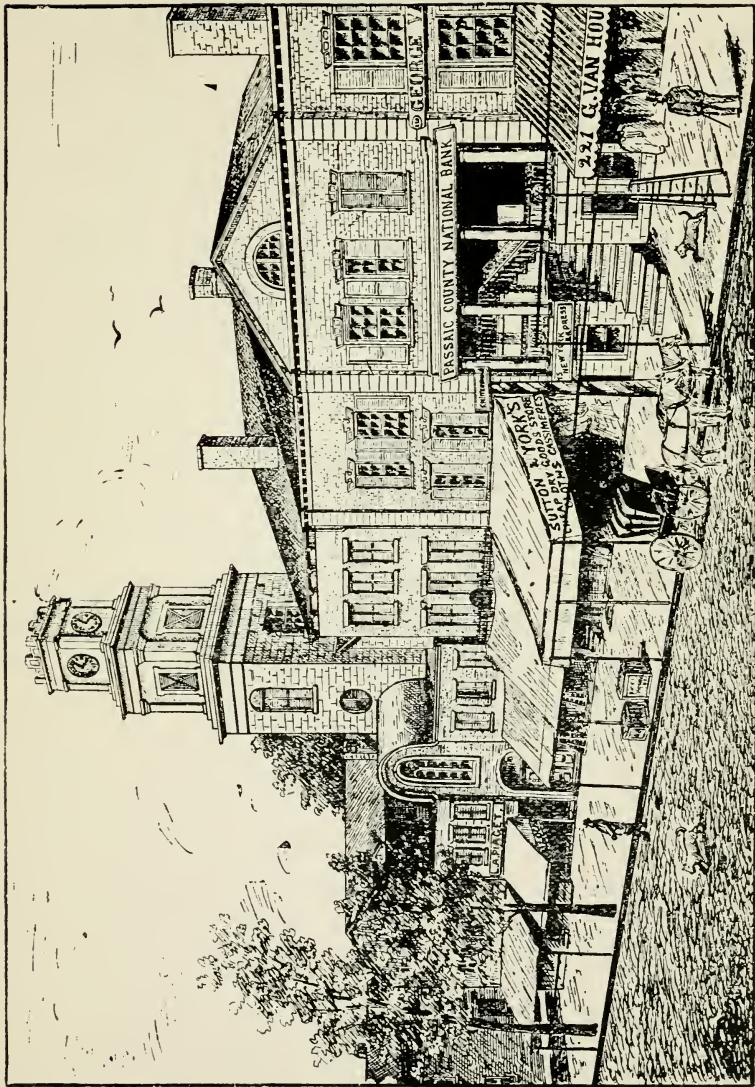
"I remember," said he recently while in a retrospective mood, "that I could have bought all of Main Street on one side of the street from Market Street down to Ellison Street, forty-seven years ago, for \$100 a foot front. I bought the property where the Five and Ten Cent Store is now located for \$50,000 and people thought I was crazy, that something was wrong in my head.

"Samuel Van Saun was one of my best friends. He had the property where the Boston store now stands. The property was composed of stores, little one story places and you had to climb four steps to get into them. There was a store right in the middle of Van Houten Street, before that thoroughfare was cut through. I was interested in a business on the opposite side of the street. I used to play checkers with Uncle "Sammy" every night. He was continually grumbling because his tenants would "trim" him out of a month's rent. He got fifteen dollars a month for the property. One night in particular while at a game of checkers he resumed his grumbling and I said to him, 'I will rent that property from you; I will pay you thirty dollars a month, but I want you to give me a lease for ten or twelve years.'

"Mr. Van Saun said that the proposition was agreeable to him. He then had his lawyer draw a lease for twelve years at thirty dollars a month rental. I got a couple of men, jacked up the building, put a cellar underneath and secured tenants to occupy the stores at fifty dollars a month. That is where I erred—the rent was far too cheap. I raised it to seventy-five dollars a month the second year and the third year the rent was one thousand two hundred dollars.

"After a while the tax assessors discovered what rent was being paid for the building and they boosted the taxes. I was paying three hundred and sixty dollars a year for my lease and the tenants were paying me twelve hundred dollars. Mr. Van Saun had to pay the increased taxes. Do you know that he would'nt speak to me afterward.

"Property sold cheap in Paterson forty-seven years ago. One day I came home to dinner and I could'nt eat. My mother noticed my apparent indisposition and asked anxiously 'What is the matter, Nathan?' I told her that I had had an opportunity that day to become a very rich man. I had the money but I could'nt take it out of my business. My mother said to me, 'Nathan, if you could buy an ox for a penny and you



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND ELLISON STREETS, IN 1870, SHOWING OLD TOWN  
CLOCK, CITY HALL AND LOCK-UP.



didn't have the penny, wouldn't it be rather expensive? You go ahead and eat your dinner.' The property I then had in mind was just above St. Boniface's Church on Main Street. There were six acres, belonging to the Rafferty estate. I could have bought the six acres for six hundred dollars. That is what the father of Benjamin Kent, the druggist paid for those acres."

Mr. Barnert continued in mercantile life until 1878, when he retired in order to devote his attention to his extensive real estate interests. In this field of endeavor, Mr. Barnert has also succeeded. With his knowledge of the popular welfare of what the people want and with rare foresight, Mr. Barnert applied a part of his capital to the founding of a new industry in Paterson, that of furnishing supplies for paper mills. He formed the Annandale Screen Plate Co. Associated in this enterprise with Mr. Barnert were Robert A. Haley, and William C. Martin. Mr. Barnert retired from this company in 1893.

Mr. Barnert, ever on the lookout for benefits for his city, has been one of the most potent factors of his generation in the promotion of the material interests of Paterson. He was one of the first to undertake the erection of great modern mill structures as a speculative project, and how well these hopes were realized can well be attested in numerous ways today. The first of his great structures, which still stands as a monument to his business sagacity is the Barnert mill, at the corner of Railroad Avenue and Grand Street and Dale Avenue, completed in 1882.



## CHAPTER IV.

### MIRIAM BARNERT.

On September 2, 1863, Mr. Barnert married Miriam Phillips, daughter of Henry L. and Jane (Chapman) Phillips. Born in 1837, in Chelsea, England, she had come to this country when a young girl and for some years the family lived on Forty-Second Street, New York City. Her father was, at the time, a furrier on Grand Street, New York, and owned property on Main Street, Paterson, where Quackenbush & Co. is now located.

That Mr. Barnert owes as much of his success to Miriam Barnert as he does to his own endeavors, he has often stated. What aspirations, ambitions, ideals he held were strengthened by her gentleness, her soothing touch, her magnetic personality, her nobility of character. The couple were happily mated. Through the splendid spirit, the kindly administrations of that charming woman, the granite texture of his nature gradually underwent a change, followed by a rich vein of imagination, poetry and romance. Over their intense identification of the present, hovered the mellow afterglow twilight of the past. Pathos, research, logic, wit, humor, knowledge of mankind were her instruments and she played them all for the best service to humanity.

Like the Baroness de Rothschild, Miriam Barnert was the friend of all members of the Israelitish race. Many times had the press published news of the apprehension of poor Jewish peddlers for selling wares without licenses. Later in the day, Mrs. Barnert's carriage would stop at the police station and the fine of the peddler paid. Usually Mrs. Barnert would send for the unfortunate man and try to ascertain his condition. Were he poor, Mrs. Barnert would present him with a purse of money

and send him on his way with her best wishes. Was there a sick or ailing family of the Jewish faith in Paterson, the carriage of Mrs. Barnert would be seen at the door and money, provisions and delicacies would pour in.

The same spirit of philanthropy animated Miriam Barnert in her family life; she was devoted to her nephews and nieces and a constant watcher of their welfare. In the fraternal world she was the dominant spirit. In various entertainments planned for charity, Mrs. Barnert was always in the lead. She was an excellent impromptu speaker and her advice and instructions were invariably complied with.

When Miriam Barnert's life-long battle ended on Sunday afternoon, March 31, 1901, men, women and children mourned her. They had lost a friend, whom they had deeply revered, one upon whom they had placed so much reliance and faith, a woman whose charity was unbounded and whose sympathy had quickened the pulses of those with whom she had come in contact. And what of her life long partner, whose sorrows and joys she had shared? Ordinary measures of estimate, stereotyped terms of descriptions are instruments which fail in this analysis. The intense love, the admiration, the reverence for Miriam Barnert have found expression in the handsome memorials which have been built and which are in the building today.

How well Miriam Barnert was beloved can be judged when it is said that for the first time in its history, a woman was buried from the Barnert Temple an unusual honor, for, none but women, who have distinguished their lives by learning, benevolence or holiness, are accorded this privilege.

At the home on Broadway and at the Temple, thousands, rich and poor, came to pay homage to their friend and benefactor. The funeral service was in keeping with her lovable character—unostentatious. At the Temple, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs, rabbi of the congregation, delivered a most intimate eulogy. He was assisted by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, of

New York City. There was no floral display, a simple cluster of forget-me-nots being the only adornment on the casket of a woman, whose life had made adornment unnecessary and whose memory will live through the years to come.

The bearers were Nathan Fleischer, Leopold Meyer, Simon Opet, David Bohm, Marcus Cohn, Phillip Katz, Alexander Simon and Jacob Levy.

On the heights of Mount Nebo, looking down the valley of dead in Laurel Grove, is an imposing tomb, where is hidden the mortal frame work of her

Who gave her honors to the world again,  
Her blessed part to Heaven and sleeps in peace.

#### EDITOR VAN'S TRIBUTE.

("Editor Van" the late Orrin Vanderhoven was an intimate friend of the Barnert family. He was a conspicuous figure in Passaic County for several decades, at one time being proprietor of the Paterson Guardian and of late years and until his death having contributed articles to the Paterson News under the heading "Editor Van's Series." The following appreciation was published in the Paterson Evening News, issue of Saturday, September 26, 1902, under "Editor Van's Series.")

The good women mentioned in sacred writ, the honored women of ancient Greece, and the noble matrons of Rome, have left memories more enduring than monuments of stone or tablets of brass. In these days we have just as true and faithful wives and mothers in our own land as the former ages or older worlds ever saw.

We can cherish the remembrance of maidens and matrons as devoted as Joan D'Arc, or the Lady of Lourdes, and as sacred to us as any who were ever led to a sacrifice at the stake.

Last Sunday evening, April 20, 1902, a tribute of affection and love for a noble woman was displayed in the Barnert

Memorial Temple, in the architectural stone edifice, corner of Straight Street and Broadway. It was not a tablet but a most chaste and artistic work of art, which is so set as to place its beautiful lights and shades, as a window to relieve the eyes of all those who love to worship, here before the ever-living and true God. It was a presentation from the husband of Miriam Barnert, whose charity may truly be spoken of as extending like a ladder of Jacob, from earth to heaven.

In good deeds all her life was spent, and her charity had no limit and her sympathy for those in sickness and distress, a few parallels. Her first work in this country was to so organize those of her faith as to render extreme poverty or neglect impossible. In sickness, no matter how difficult or contagious, she was there, and none of the very poor were thrown out to the public charge. She, with her willing helpers, was constantly making up clothing for the worthy poor and the children, even of the thriftless and profligate, were not neglected. In all the Hebrew Benevolent Organizations she was the moving spirit, and even as Joshua's hands were held up, so she held up the hands of others who grew faint or weary in the work.

She was a cheerful light in the world and did not confine herself to her own blood and race, but was just as kindly and generously disposed toward all sects and races, and she never tired in doing good. Such was Miriam Barnert, whose grieving husband last Sunday evening had deposited as a memento of her saintly character that beautiful testimonial in the rear of the rostrum of the Memorial Temple, as a silent and lasting witness of her angelic devotion and godly earth work.

It is well that the enduring virtues of such a woman should be kept before the eyes of the people in perpetual remembrance that others may strive to attain that perfection of nature which served to embellish the character of Miriam Barnert. It is helpful to think of one so lovely in every trait and so free from blemish, and whose whole life was given

most sacredly to the duties she so unselfishly and zealously performed.

It is proper for one who for the last fifty years was acquainted with the Phillips family, when they had their residence and store on Grand Street, New York, to write these paragraphs, for he was a recipient of many kindnesses. A finer father as a citizen and business man could not be found, nor a more kindly mother and obedient daughter. They were frequently in the store and never were any of these idle for even in those days they were never without something to do, if not for themselves, for a neighbor. Industry to them was natural and it was a duty inherited by the Barnerts on both sides, and when the old people at last faded away and died in Nathan Barnert's home, it was a parting, sad for even a passing friend to see although their whitened hairs went down with love and honor to the grave. We had seen them in their commendable and honest pride, in the full glory of their strength, and to bid adieu to these old landmarks is ever sorrowful; but the life of Miriam Barnert was so bright and hopeful and her death was so sudden and unexpected, and was such a loss to the sick and poor, that it seemed as if she were needed here; but God loves a submissive spirit, and if ever a soul deserved a transition from earth to heaven, it was this woman, who was an angel of goodness, until God in His wisdom said, "Come Unto Me."

#### TRIBUTE FROM THE CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN.

At a general meeting of the congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Paterson, New Jersey, held in the vestry rooms of the Barnert Memorial Temple, April 14, 1901, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God to remove from earthly usefulness our revered friend, Mrs. Mary Barnert, the beloved wife of our esteemed president, Honorable Nathan Barnert, by her death our president has sustained an irrepa-

rable loss and the companionship of a worthy helpmate whose counsels, amiable qualities and womanly virtues for nearly a score of years, made home a haven of rest, joy and happiness.

In her demise our congregation loses a valuable co-worker, the community a woman of inestimable worth and irreproachable character, the widows and orphans a true friend, our religion a faithful daughter of Israel and the world, a woman of generous benevolence.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we extend to our president the Honorable Nathan Barnert our heartfelt sympathy and may God in His mercy grant him the strength to bear his affliction, having full faith in Him who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes and a copy thereof suitably engrossed signed by the officers and trustees with the seal of the congregation affixed be presented to the bereaved husband, the Honorable Nathan Barnert.

JACOB LEVY, *Vice-President*,  
NATHAN FLEISCHER, *Treasurer*,  
DAVID BILDER, *Secretary*.

HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY PAYS  
TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

Tribute to the memory of our President, Miriam Barnert:

Bared in sorrow and grief stricken by the irreparable loss which the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society has sustained in the death of its President, Sister Miriam Barnert, the members assembled in order to place on record what must needs be an inadequate tribute to the memory of her whose loving devotion, untiring energy and unflagging interest more than to all other causes combined the success of this society and the faithful performance of philanthropic and benevolent work which it has undertaken, has been due.

The announcement of her death will bring sorrow to the large circle in which she moved and where her energy, her generosity and her clear headed charity won for her the deep esteem of her associates. Her death will sadden her relatives and friends and be a great loss to her husband and to the society whose presiding officer she had been since its organization. Those who will mourn her most deeply will be the deserving poor, for whom her hand was ever outstretched and for whom her purse was ever open. To these Sister Barnert's life was a blessing.

Her memory will be an inspiration to them and to all who had the privilege of knowing her.

To the bereaved husband we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and while we know that no expression of ours can abate his grief, we pray that He, who alone can temper his sorrow, will comfort him.

Paterson, New Jersey, April 16, 1901.

ROSE BOHM,  
MARIAN FEDER,  
JENNIE DIAMOND,  
*Committee.*

#### MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL WINDOW.

On April 20, 1902, a beautiful memorial window in honor of Miriam Barnert was placed in the side wall of the Barnert Memorial Temple, the gift of the Temple trustees. The window is of hexagonal shape and is six feet high and seven feet wide. Its coloring consists of beautiful shades of gold, blue and red. At the top of the stained glass are Moorish ornamentations and directly underneath are two simple scrolls bearing the inscription: "In Memory of Miriam Barnert."

#### EDITORIAL TRIBUTE, MORNING CALL.

Paterson, N. J., October 20, 1914.

Perhaps you did not know Miriam Barnert personally. If you had known her and her wide range of charities that covered

a period of forty years of this city's history, you would have been impressed by the greatness of her heart.

Though a dozen years ago she passed to the Great Beyond, her memory still lives. And now, more than ever, it will live, for yesterday was laid the cornerstone of a great institution to her memory—The Miriam Barnert Hospital—a structure that will occupy one of the finest blocks on Broadway and cost a quarter of a million dollars. It is the gift of her husband—former Mayor Nathan Barnert—to perpetuate her long and noble life.

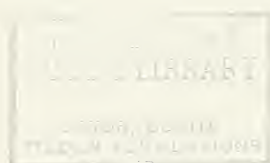
Miriam Phillips came of a wealthy Hebrew family, one of her brothers being twice Lord Mayor of London, while another brother had filled the office of a London Alderman for any successive terms. But her life was largely lived in this country, the most of it in this city. A domestic woman who believed in a home, a patriotic woman who believed in the American flag and government, a social woman who believed in human relations; not the relations of the rich to the rich, or the poor to the poor, or the educated to the educated, but the relation of humanity to humanity, without regard to condition or circumstance of position; a woman believing in those common, homely, eternal virtues that makes life rich and strong and sweet and wholesome.

She went through the world doing good, leaving behind her a path of light. It was not her wealth, though she had plenty of it; it was not position that counted with her; it was the use of wealth; the use of position, its faithfulness, its faith, its hope.

The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital will soon open its doors to all suffering humanity and add another monument to the woman whose life impressed us by the greatness of her charities.



MIRIAM BARNERT.



## CHAPTER V.

### IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Now we come to the public life of Mr. Barnert. His exemplary honesty and uprightness did not fail him in public station. In public as in private life, he has ever been the same strict adherent of truth, the same champion of justice and the same unswerving advocate of honest means and honest methods. Mr. Barnert from his young manhood had taken a deep interest in public affairs. With him this inclination seemed to be a special genius for public and political life.

His fellow citizens honored him, and he honored them in return in the faithful and conspicuous discharge of official duties. Paterson, in those days was naturally a Republican city and notwithstanding that the Republicans were in the control in public office, Mr. Barnert, a sturdy Democrat then, as he is now, was delegated by the Board of Aldermen in 1870, to make a special investigation of the city's finances and tax accounts. At that time there had been undefined but general belief in the popular mind that the city government was being conducted exclusively for the benefit of the politicians and their friends. That dishonesty was rampant, was freely rumored and there were surface indications that certain persons, entrusted with the conduct of municipal affairs, were indifferent as long as they were not molested.

That was the condition of affairs when Mr. Barnert began his investigation. Mr. Barnert soon found that he had a tremendous task in hand, and despite apparently insurmountable obstacles, the work was at last finished. So thorough was this work, that the city prosecuted a number of officials who finally landed in the New Jersey State Prison.

Gradually, Mr. Barnert increased his sphere of activity and influence. He became a power in the politics of the city. His political acumen became traditional. His loyalty was a constant inspiration. His counsels were listened to in the executive chamber and his voice was heeded. It was therefore not surprising that the citizens of Paterson finally prevailed upon him to relinquish the comfort of private life for the toil and toil of public office.

The Sixth Ward, was then as strongly Republican as is its leanings toward the Democracy today. Mr. Barnert was given the Democratic nomination for Alderman from that ward and his opponent was "Bob" McCullough. Mr. Barnert and his supporters waged an unrelenting campaign and in the Spring, of 1876, he was sent to the City Hall, defeating Mr. McCullough by a handsome majority. Mr. Barnert served for two years and stood the test so well, that his constituents on April 14, 1879, returned him to the Council Chamber for another term.

Mr. Barnert had always opposed trickery and jobbery in the city council and through his watchfulness of municipal affairs had annually saved thousands of dollars to the taxpayers. The proceedings of the Aldermen were always enlivened by his presence and while his enemies poured their wrath on him, the citizens generally admired and praised him and wondered at his unyielding fight against graft and grafters. The public requirements of American character have been increasing in their intensity from year to year. When a public man is brought in contact with the universal observation of an office such as held by Mr. Barnert, he undergoes the close, careful inspection of all classes of people. Now when it can be said that a man such as he, brought under this strict lens of observation, has proved himself worthy of the confidence of the people, what higher tribute can the tongue of man pronounce?

## NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

But the citizens of Paterson were not yet satisfied. There was an insistent demand that Mr. Barnert run for Mayor. He finally acquiesced to the wishes of his friends and permitted the mention of his name as candidate in the election the following Spring.

Mr. Barnert was nominated at the Democratic City Convention held in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Market Street, on Wednesday evening, April 5, 1883. The convention was called to order at 8.20 o'clock by the late Thomas Flynn. William J. St. Lawrence was elected Secretary and Dr. Quin, permanent Chairman.

Nathan Barnert and Dr. Quin were nominated. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards voted for Mr. Barnert, the Fifth for Dr. Quin, and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth for Mr. Barnert who was made the unanimous choice of the convention when Dr. Quin withdrew.

Mr. Barnert's opponent was David T. Gillmore, Republican with Mr. Wiggin running on the Prohibition ticket. The campaign throughout that week was a spectacular one with nightly meetings held in the old Apollo Hall on Van Houten Street, now the Lyceum Theatre, and in the highways and byways of the town. There were bitter recriminations on all sides, friends of both candidates equally raising the cry of "boodle" funds, to influence the election one way or the other. Detectives were employed to ferret out those guilty of bribery, so bitter and unrelenting was the struggle.

Finally, election day arrived, Monday, April 9, 1883. There was a rush to the polls. The result swayed one way and then the other. Toward the late afternoon, Mr. Barnert suddenly gained new strength and spurted ahead of his rival, and until the polls closed the result was never in doubt. The final vote stood, for Mr. Barnert, 4,327; for Mr. Gillmore, 3,459, and for Mr. Wiggin, 292. Mr. Barnert's plurality was 868.

On the day following the election, Prosecutor Eugene Stevenson, now a Vice-Chancellor in the New Jersey Court of Chancery, made the following statement:

"It has been the cheapest election on both sides that ever took place in Paterson. Both parties had detectives employed and I had detectives watching them both. I have not heard of a case of suspected bribery. It was the most honest election we have ever had."

Said the Paterson Guardian, Democratic, which paper had warmly espoused Mr. Barnert's cause: "It is the first time in the history of the Republican party in this city that they were ever frightened out of buying the purchasable vote. There was a large corruption fund raised, but they were afraid to use it. Mr. Barnert spent no money except to pay for his printing. Paterson wheels into the Democratic line. Greetings to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Cleveland." And two days later: "Mayor Barnert has only been elected one day and yet Broadway has been cleared up already."

One of the political hits of the campaign which was widely quoted was "'And Nathan said unto David, thou art the man'—That's going to get left."

## CHAPTER VI.

### MAYOR NATHAN BARNERT.

Although elected to the highest office within the gift of the people of Paterson, Mr. Barnert was not exultant. He knew there was a duty to be performed and he faced that duty, rockribbed by integrity and probity. There was no entrance for malignity and vindictiveness, but stern resolve to honestly administer his duty. The enmity evolved by the heat of partisanship and political strife passed by him as the wind. The voice of duty alone prevailed. Mr. Barnert was not troubled with illusions nor bound by theories. He was practical, yet sympathetic; a master workman, determined to do his best and seeing to it that his fellow men in office did likewise, in accordance with the sworn oaths they had taken.

One week following the election, April 16, 1883, Mayor Barnert read his first message to the Board of Aldermen. The City Hall was then located on Washington Street, the present site of Police Headquarters. Mr. Barnert's first recommendation was an appeal for the erection of a commodious park "where the laboring men of our city, with their wives and children after their labors are ended, may resort to for comfort and refreshment. They would not only be useful for refreshment and ornamentation, but would also furnish a place where sick children and convalescent children of the city might be taken to enjoy fresh air and pure water."

Mr. Barnert had a further recommendation that the city "Construct at proper places free public hydrants where pure water can be obtained by the people for themselves and horses."

The Mayor, pointed to the obstruction of the "Horse Railroad," declaring that the corporation should be compelled to comply with the provisions of its charter in the matter of

street repairs. This was followed by a recommendation that the city should undertake the construction of a city hospital, for the treatment of isolated cases. In referring to the message the *Guardian* said: "Mayor Barnert's first message has several points deserving commendation. The principal one is its brevity. It is the short, sharp, terse, practical communication that we might expect to come from a business man. He says more within the limits of a column than some mayors have expressed in several columns. Mayor Barnert, a year hence cannot make his message any better by making it longer than this."

Mayor Barnert, ever guarding the city's interests, was in constant attendance at meetings of the Board of Aldermen and frequently made suggestions and more frequently participated in the debates. That there were some city fathers who evidently had the idea that the only duty devolving upon the Mayor, was the reading of his annual message, became manifest in the course of several spirited meetings. There was a rumbling of rebellion and how serious was the situation can be judged from the following reprinted from the *Guardian*, of May 19, 1883:

"There are several Aldermen who think that the Committee on Licenses should report to the Board before licenses are granted. While there is a little question about this being the correct idea, yet it is very doubtful if enough votes can be obtained to secure its adoption. Some of the Republican Aldermen think the Mayor has no right to participate in the discussions of meetings of the Board of Aldermen. "If he don't let up we're going to sit down on him," said one of them. That would make some fun, for Mayor Barnert is not a man who can easily be sat on."

#### MAYOR BARNERT BEGINS REFORMS.

Mr. Barnert soon found he had a herculean task in his reform movements as the City Charter practically gave him

no power and the Republican Aldermen as a result persisted in ignoring him.

There was faulty inspection, stupid bungling work in the laying of sewers and grades of streets, notably Broadway and Clay Street. Mayor Barnert made a personal investigation of the Broadway sewer where no connections had been made to the side walk. It was the old story, the work had to be torn up and done properly. Mayor Barnert insisted wherever it could be done all supplies should be purchased after due advertisement and should go to the lowest bidder. He objected to borrowing money at six per cent from the banks to meet maturing notes when the city money was lying idle in the same banks. He insisted that Aldermanic committees should meet in accordance with their rules. He held that sewers should be built of the best material and sufficiently adequate to meet the needs of the future. He suspended a city official for carelessness which action was approved of by the Board of Aldermen. He had a change made in separating the sane inmates of the Almshouse from the insane. He compelled the superintendent to keep proper books of accounts of all transactions relating to the city's farm.

On one occasion Mayor Barnert refused to sign bonds for the Eastside sewer, contending that it should be constructed of brick and not of cement. The matter was taken to court and the Mayor eventually won. It was estimated that the Mayor had saved the city over \$100,000 in this matter alone.

Interests inimical to Mayor Barnert set up a howl and charges were made that "the Mayor was too hasty." Mayor Barnert promptly made his enemies run to cover and in an excellently written article to the Paterson Press, defended his position, if any defense was necessary. How the Mayor stood in the matter was clearly told in these trenchant words:

"Now I am fighting the faults of the system, not any incumbent and it does the man no good to attempt to put indignity upon me. What I am, and the value of my word can

be vouched for by the good people of the community, who have known me for thirty years. My existence does not depend upon 'public pap' nor the caprice of politicians. I can get along comfortably without the 'respect' of him (referring to an inspector in charge of some city work) and his ilk, when conscious of no wrong. A comparatively obscure stranger, he cannot make me swerve, even single handed, if necessary, from my purpose to fight loose methods and mismanagement, no matter whose toes are trod on.

"My 'political aspirations' are overestimated. Public office has no charm for me. To be serviceable to the people who have put their trust in me as executive, is my aim. It is my only object to accomplish a more careful, honest, systematic method of business."

Neither the partiality of friendship nor the interests of individuals warped his judgment or tintured his decision. Through all his official acts that peculiar quality of clear-sightedness seemed to clothe him with wisdom and directed him with unerring certainty. Courage of a high order, inflexible determination were manifest. The rigors of office did not harden the softness of the Mayor's heart. The fountain of human sympathy on the contrary was ever warm and living, and he preserved an open mind not only to the necessities of the public but also the needs of the individual.

#### THE NEEDY NOT FORGOTTEN.

To care for his fellowman is a task highly congenial to Mr. Barnert's soul. His donations of his official salary as Mayor to the hospitals and the poor, irrespective of creed, surprised the public and even his enemies. It was an example of political liberality that is rarely met with.

The wolf had been kept away from many a poor man's door by his helping hand and the recipient of his bounty often remains ignorant of his benefactor's name, as often the world at large. "The blessed of the Almighty are the rich who have

the humility of the poor and the poor who have the magnanimity of the rich."

David Henry, of the David Henry Building Company, told this incident which took place during Mayor Barnert's first administration.

"One winter," said Mr. Henry, "I had my sympathies attracted to a poor Swede, whose family through an accident was deprived of support. They were in grievous distress. Sick-ness and hunger prevailed in the little household." Mr. Henry told Mr. Barnert of the circumstances and the Mayor said:

"I've a month's salary now due, which I was about to give as usual to some charitable institution; but I guess that it will do as much good in this family as anywhere else." Mr. Henry got the money, went to the poor Swede's house and handed it to his wife. The poor woman could hardly understand this good fortune and utterly refused to receive the money, saying they would all be murdered if they kept so much money about them. She would not take more than \$4 at a time and made Mr. Henry keep the rest, and to give her \$4 each week. Concluded Mr. Henry, "that distressed family had been living on that money all winter."

Mr. Barnert's various activities in the fields of philanthropy will perhaps never be known. No distinction of his successful life is more characteristic of the man, his ideals, his aims and ambitions, than the fact that his success is shared by the community and is participated in by his fellow citizens in all walks of life. It was his early identification with the popular welfare, his knowledge of what the people want, his power both to lead and to express public opinion, which enabled him to triumph over obstacles and which has given him the wide and commanding influence of today. There is no affectation in Mr. Barnert. Charity and goodness of heart are natural to and exercised by him in an unostentatious way. In his intercourse with men there is also prevalent a spirit of

kindness and good will. To one and all his deportment is amiable, unassuming.

How well these official duties were guarded can be noted from the records. During his administration an Alderman was indicted for receiving money from a butcher for giving him a contract for supplies. Another city officer was indicted for embezzlement and malfeasance in office, a superintendent was indicted on serious charges, another city board secretary was indicted for malfeasance in office. Mr. Barnert's conduct was just and honorable, his dignity spurned all that was worthless and mean and his virtues lent a charm that won him a legion of friends.

With this proud record before them, it was therefore natural for the honest voters of the city, at the end of his first term in office, to demand that Mayor Barnert be nominated and elected for a second term to continue the work of reform.

There was great rejoicing when Mr. Barnert finally consented to run for another term, this determination to continue in office if possible, becoming stronger as "the interests" grew bolder and defied him. The Republicans placed in the field their best available candidate, Charles D. Beckwith, who was highly honored and esteemed in the community. It was a bold master stroke the Republicans played and with the aid of every agency known only in those days, encompassed the defeat of Mr. Barnert.

This was in the Spring of 1885. In the following year, a delegation of prominent Democrats called at Mr. Barnert's home on Broadway and persuaded him to take the nomination for Congress. Mr. Barnert, however, at that time had undertaken an extensive program of charitable works and was also busy retrieving the business interests neglected somewhat in the heat of the campaign. Through the influence of Mr. Barnert, the nomination was given to Mr. Cornelius Cadmus, who was elected to that high office.

## CHAPTER VII.

### RE-ELECTION OF MAYOR BARNERT.

In 1888, the people of Paterson finally persuaded Mr. Barnert to reenter politics being accorded the mayoralty nomination of his party, opposing Peter Ryle, Republican.

The Democratic City Convention was held in the Germania Assembly rooms, on Market Street, on Monday evening, April 1, 1889. It was 8.15 o'clock when Frank McCaffrey ascended the platform and read the call. On motion of ex-Sheriff William Douglas, Alderman Thomas McCoy of the Second Ward was chosen temporary Chairman and John J. Brady of the Seventh Ward, temporary Secretary.

When the convention was called to order, the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of William J. Douglas, of the First Ward for permanent Chairman and John J. Brady of the Seventh Ward for permanent Secretary. This report was unanimously adopted. Nominations for Mayor were declared to be in order. The First, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards named Nathan Barnert, the Second Ward, Ex-Judge Frank Van Cleve and Barnert, the Sixth Ward, Van Cleve and Ex-Judge Elliott and the Seventh Ward, Aldermen Ryan and Fanning. When the name of the Alderman from the Eighth Ward was called, he at once stated he wished to withdraw in favor of Mr. Barnert. The first ballot resulted as follows:

The First, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards, five votes each for Mr. Barnert; the Second Ward, three for Mr. Van Cleve and two for Mr. Barnert; the Third Ward, three for Mr. Barnert and two for Mr. Van Cleve; the Sixth Ward, five for Mr. Van Cleve; the Seventh Ward, five for Mr. Ryan. Alderman Ryan immediately withdrew his name

in favor of Mr. Barnert, whose nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Barnert at his home was about to retire when Aldermen Fanning and Ryan and Mr. James C. Sigler, called on him, informed him of his nomination and requested his appearance at the hall.

#### MR. BARNERT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION.

Although Mr. Barnert had suffered severe pain during an illness of two month's duration, the excitement of the campaign, with the harmless "bombast" of his enemies, seemed to have revived his old time buoyancy. As he stood on the platform, the audience quickly noticed a set determination in his expressive eyes which seemed to indicate victory ahead. He raised his hand to enjoin silence and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To accept this nomination or not, that is the question presented for my consideration. If I were to consult my inclination for rest, my health and comfort and my private affairs, I ought certainly step back into private life. But I have the feeling within me that I ought not desert the cause now, when the success of the hungry pack around the City Hall would embolden them to do bolder acts of plunder."

Mayor Barnert then launched into a defence of the city charter form of government for Paterson, which was being advocated in the Legislative halls at Trenton, rehearsed the various scandals brought to light during his administration. He continued:

"I may be stepping on somebody's toes but I cannot help it. Some of our newspaper men belong to cliques and are compelled to write at the dictation of their party bosses. One of the main features of the new charter is to do away with this system, as it provides for a commission, which would regulate that part of the city's business in such a way that no newspaper would ever be handicapped by bossism. \* \* \* Now my friends let me tell you right here that I have not

sought this nomination and will now willingly give \$500 to the Sister's Hospital and an equal amount to the General Hospital, if you will relieve me and select another candidate. I know I need rest as I have been abused by those rascals in the City Hall. It was the "ring" connected with the City Government that defeated the new charter, and I am prepared to prove it with the assistance of others who were with me at Trenton. \* \* \* They tell you that I threatened to expose matters and that I have utterly failed to unearth anything that would bring the blush of shame to a Republican cheek. Have I not broken up one of the worst houses that ever existed on the face of the civilized globe? Have I not listened to the pleadings of clergymen and laymen to spare the man who conducted this place? Are you aware that as many as eighty persons of high standing in this city went before the grand jury and defeated justice? \* \* \* At the present time there are seven indictments hanging over the head of the man who managed the affairs of the Almshouse, and I have evidence in my possession that would cause twenty-seven more to be issued against him.

"Now that I have mentioned that institution, allow me a few minutes to explain how the \* \* \* visitors enjoyed life there, in addition to profiting from the toil of the paupers. Knowing that things were crooked at the Almshouse, I concluded to make an investigation. One morning I sent a very intelligent pauper there and provided him with a book. Another morning I went to the farm and inquired of the superintendent if he had received any money from the product of the land. Being informed that not one cent was being derived by the city, I told him of my information and advised him to make a return of the money, or I would have him arrested. The next morning Cyrus W. Baldwin, the city treasurer received \$90 from that institution. \* \* \*"

## RE-NOMINATION RATIFIED.

The re-nomination of Mayor Barnert was ratified amid stirring scenes in the old Turn Hall, Cross and Ellison Streets. It was not strictly a Democratic meeting, but an outpouring of the masses of people having a common interest in the conduct of the municipal government and as administered by Mr. Barnert.

The meeting was called to order shortly after eight o'clock by Edward Cody, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, who called for nominations for president of the meeting. Albert D. Winfield was selected. The first speaker was lawyer George S. Hilton. He said in part:

"Mr. Barnert has devoted his time to seeing that there was no jobbery and I suppose a good many people did not like him. They would much prefer to have him stay away from the City Hall and attend to his private business. What they want is a mere figurehead, a Mayor who will come and go only at the bidding of subordinate officers. But our Republican friends may ask, 'what has the Mayor done?' Well, now suppose that he did not accomplish anything; don't we all know that he is constantly on the watch, and people who know that they are being watched will do less wrong than if they knew nobody was watching them. The Mayor, however, has proved by his discoveries that the Board of Aldermen need watching. He has shown up corruption, something which none of his predecessors ever attempted."

Mr. Hilton then called the attention of the audience to extravagances in the purchase of harness, horses, and elbows for plumbing at the Almshouse. "These elbows," said Mr. Hilton, "cost the city \$2 apiece when they could have been bought for fifty cents each."

William B. Gourley, who was then County Prosecutor, also made an address, part of which follows:

"We are met to-night to ratify the nomination of Nathan Barnert for Mayor and judging from the applause heard here,

NATHAN BARNERT



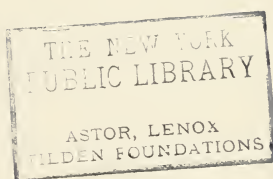
When Member Board of Aldermen—From  
Photograph taken in 1874.



From Photograph taken when Mayor of  
Paterson.



From Photograph taken in 1861.



we have assurances that he will be successful on next Monday.

\* \* \* In a list of delicacies read to you, Mr. Hilton did not say anything of the high seasoned groceries which had been carted off to the Almshouse at the expense of the taxpayers. Nor did he tell you of the revelations made by the Grand Jury composed of honest men of both parties. \* \* \* Who told you that old men were put in the cubby hole at the Almshouse and chained to the walls for hours? Was not all this brought to light by Mayor Barnert, and now do the people want to make the city more infamous by failing to re-elect him? Again, who helped to bring to light the charge upon which an indictment is now hanging over the head of one Alderman who is a candidate for re-election? \* \* \* I say that good government requires the success of Nathan Barnert in this campaign.'

Mr. Barnert waged his campaign on the issue of "Municipal Reform." Every other question was secondary and subservient. The question to be decided was whether a faithful public servant was to be beaten or rewarded for his excellent services to the community.

The campaign was a spectacular one the same bitter recriminations being hurled by supporters of both candidates and the same methods being employed to encompass Mr. Barnert's defeat, as in the previous pre-election struggle. The political battle was waged right along to the very eve of election, and although the leaders on both sides made their usual exaggerated predictions for the public, still they had a strong doubt as to the outcome when the ballots had been counted.

The election was held on April 8, 1889, and how close was the vote can be seen from the following table:

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Barnert<br/>Dem.</i> | <i>Ryle<br/>Rep.</i> | <i>Beggs<br/>Pro.</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| First       | First           | 226                     | 357                  | 7                     |
| First       | Second          | 195                     | 501                  | 5                     |
| Second      | First           | 285                     | 457                  | 13                    |
| Second      | Second          | 465                     | 542                  | 10                    |
| Third       | First           | 157                     | 217                  | ..                    |
| Third       | Second          | 270                     | 407                  | 3                     |
| Third       | Third           | 226                     | 370                  | 13                    |
| Third       | Fourth          | 179                     | 221                  | 1                     |
| Fourth      | First           | 135                     | 276                  | 7                     |
| Fourth      | Second          | 238                     | 454                  | 5                     |
| Fourth      | Third           | 86                      | 154                  | ...                   |
| Fifth       | First           | 424                     | 247                  | 1                     |
| Fifth       | Second          | 567                     | 465                  | 4                     |
| Sixth       | First           | 149                     | 248                  | 2                     |
| Sixth       | Second          | 283                     | 203                  | 2                     |
| Seventh     | First           | 367                     | 123                  | 3                     |
| Seventh     | Second          | 368                     | 195                  | ...                   |
| Eighth      | First           | 449                     | 173                  | ...                   |
| Eighth      | Second          | 320                     | 125                  | 6                     |
| Eighth      | Third           | 701                     | 295                  | 9                     |
| Total.....  |                 | 6,090                   | 6,030                | 91                    |

Majority for Barnert.....60.

HIS RECORD APPROVED.

The citizens of Paterson are to be congratulated upon Nathan Barnert's election to the mayoralty. It was a substantial triumph for honest municipal government, showing that a public official who does his whole duty, without fear or favor, cannot be deprived of a place in popular confidence by persistent calumnies or beaten at the polls by a profuse expenditure of money. During the recent brief campaign, Mr. Barnert was personally maligned in the most brutal manner, and a larger sum was expended to accomplish his defeat than had ever before been disbursed at a charter election in this city. His victory over mis-representation, money and treachery in the ranks of his own party, was due to the record he made when Mayor of Paterson. The Republican politicians and organs courted this issue, and it brought them disaster. Mr. Barnert was elected Mayor because a majority of the people remembered his former administration of the office, and wished it repeated. They believed that he would be watchful of their interests and earnestly strive to promote the progress of the city. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that the Mayor will not have the cooperation of a Board of Aldermen in political sympathy with him. Properly supported, he could bring about a great many reforms in the administration of municipal affairs and inaugurate a series of improvements which would render Paterson the comfortable home for its residents and the pleasurable attraction for strangers that its population, wealth and natural advantages should contribute to make it. Mr. Barnert holds that the taxpayers should get a dollar's worth for every dollar entrusted to their official representatives, but he also believes that money judiciously spent for public improvements, is wisely invested. During his previous term as Mayor a

Republican Board of Aldermen maintained an attitude of angry opposition to him, but we hope that the board about to be organized will show good sense and public spirit.

#### MAYOR'S MESSAGE TO ALDERMEN.

During the first year of Mayor Barnert's second administration, countless faults were found with the "system," efforts were made to rectify conditions generally. That first year's work is best told in Mr. Barnert's annual message to the Board of Aldermen. On March 20, 1890, Mayor Barnert once more called attention to the flaws in the municipal government system, the derelictions of officials and the urgent need for reform. Mayor Barnert deplored the fact that the new Charter had not become a reality.

"Friendly co-operation and not partisanship will attain the best results," he said, adding: "If on some matters we will not think alike, let us strive honestly to reconcile our views and by careful, unceasing devotion to public business achieve successful government.

"That too many assume the power to expend money is the great defect of our frame of government. Responsibility lacks. Uppermost in the minds of the city is the crying need of reform. For the practical needs of to-day something ought to be effected now, if at all, "by much sloth the building decayeth."

"Afflicting events were visited upon sister cities, fires, inundations, cyclones and epidemics; the Johnstown, Pa., deluge being especially notable for great loss of life, the greatest in modern history. With characteristic generosity our people quickly met the emergency by a handsome contribution of money, food and clothing. We have been spared by a merciful Providence and favored with a gratifying, unprecedented growth; our industries have prospered and our working classes have been employed. To keep pace with our city's rapid

development the outlying districts particularly will demand all our energy.

"While heartily favoring liberal measures of improvement, waste of money or improper municipal legislation (the rule rather than the exception heretofore) will find in me a stubborn opponent. To induce committees to attend to the routine of the duties has been found impossible; they will not meet regularly, as required to examine bills. Irregularity and shiftlessness, the inevitable result, was lately fruitfully experienced; the sad fall of one officer from a position of public trust to that of an absconder, defaulter, forger; the suspension and removal of another \* \* \* for illegal acts; the presentment of still others for wrong-doing by a grand jury, and exposures in abundance of abuses and excesses in the public service—Alms-house abuses in particular. But a few days ago a case in point came to light. Harness at an exorbitant price was bought for the fire department without the least pretense of authority. One of the committee, weeks after the said purchase, comes to the Board meeting to ask for authority. As in the "Gallagher" lamp swindle, so in this and numerous similar cases—first they commit themselves illegally and afterward get the required authority from an indulgent Board. Much can justly be said on this head, would occasion allow. Suffice it to state that no mercantile house would for one moment tolerate such loose methods."

Referring to an excess of \$56,334.68 derived from the revenue from liquor licenses, the Mayor demanded; "What has become of the balance? What public benefit has it wrought? New indulgences, unjustifiable outlays—rather than put the money to the legitimate use of paying our debt. Pernicious has been the moral effect; every pretext under the sun has been used to obtain "grabs," engineering jobbery, degeneracy. "Easy comes, easy goes," money with nearly every individual."

That politics also seriously handicapped the police department, is inferred from the following:

"This department, if any, is in sad need of reform. Discipline is seriously affected by the influence of political and other causes. To improve our police, a system, independent of political interference, should be provided.

"The wilful defiance and disobedience of the orders of those higher in authority will not then be possible by an officer who may happen to have some political "pull" and the discipline of our police force will then be properly enforced."

"This department," (referring to the Almshouse), "I regret to be compelled to say, merits no favorable mention. It has been demonstrated by palpable proof that squandering to an almost incredible extent and abuses have been going on. But far worse than all, occurrences unfit to particularize here have made this institution of public charity into a house of horrors. "Touching the excesses, the costly extravagances which a partial investigation of this one branch of the public service has brought to the surface, it is safe to assert, that \$10,000 to \$12,000 were squandered here last year, and that if the Almshouse could be placed under the control of an independent commission, it could be run for one-half of the \$24,523.43 it cost the past year."

After calling attention to other rules that could be enforced, the lack of proper enforcement of the fire laws, the Mayor commended the Board of Health, and other departments for their good work, and then closed his message with the following words:

"It has been the crowning act of shame and fair-minded men were outraged by the sorry spectacle of narrow-minded partisanship, which in the matter of chairmanships of Board Committees, last year stooped so low as to ostracize acknowledged worth of years of eminent service by setting up inexperience above experience. Such partisanship I hope will cease, it

being unbecoming, unchivalric, unwise. To conclude, great material opportunities are in your reach to win public respect and commendation."

Notwithstanding these warnings, conditions were far from satisfactory to the Mayor, and nearly four months later, on July 7, 1890, Mr. Barnert addressed the following communication to the Board of Aldermen:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Paterson, N. J., July 7, 1890.

The Board of Aldermen:

I am compelled to refer to an unpleasant matter in the belief that an abuse of a very flagrant nature may be corrected. A review of your recent official minutes shows your proceedings are a delusion and a farce, and anything but creditable to the city. From what I am about to disclose, it will be plainly demonstrated that a more responsible management is wanted, and that the duties of a President of the Board should be clearly defined, to include the practical carrying out of the Board's measures. In your proceedings on April 7th, a measure was adopted substantially as follows:—That two sets of harness be procured for use of the Fire Department, and that they be procured by soliciting proposals. Now, please note what was done since. Nearly three months have elapsed, and Board meeting upon Board meeting and Committee meeting upon Committee meeting have taken place, and yet no proposals have been solicited, no action taken and no apparent intention manifested to live up to the proceedings of April 7th. Do the Board proceedings go for anything? Or are they merely a matter of form? Grover Cleveland, ex-Mayor of Buffalo, who since acquired first place in the respect of the nation quoted the following words in his message eight years ago: "It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by con-

stantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust to be expended for their benefit; that we should, at all times, be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure, and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible upon the same principles as those by which a good business man manages his private concerns."

These words apply very aptly to our city's administration. I have a claim for harness before me, which were bought from Mr. Hopson in March—recollect please, March—for several hundred dollars, the identical harness then bought illegally without authority. It is this claim which it is sought to be foisted on the city by make believe legislation of a too indulgent Board on April 7th. Does it not look bad in the minutes? Does it not show that your proceedings are a sham and a farce. That it should be made the duty of some one, say the presiding officer of your body, to see to the carrying out of the measures of your Board? Ought not your body as a measure of self-protection, self-respect, right itself on this issue taking it specially in hand and thus purge itself of wrong or faulty matters? In deference to public sentiment alone, your Board should not allow this matter to pass by without adequate action.

Nathan Barnert, Mayor.

#### THE "GALLAGHER" LAMP INCIDENT.

Mr. Arnold Levy, tells the following incident, one of many which enlivened the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in the old days:

"Alderman—we will call him Gallagher—at a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, proposed that the city purchase street lamps. The Mayor made up his mind to investigate, and one day on his rounds, discovered at the old city scale

house on Bridge Street, something like 1,500 lamps, which were in fairly good condition and could be used for awhile to come. He naturally meant to mention that at the next meeting of the Board. However, to his amazement, at the next Board meeting, Mr. Gallagher stated that 1,800 lamps had been purchased from a New York firm at a cost of \$3.75 each. The Mayor knowing something about the value of lamps, made up his mind to investigate the matter very thoroughly. He secured the name of the firm who supplied the lamps and made a trip to New York, going to the lamp concern and stated that he was from Pittsburg and that the city of Pittsburg needed 1,000 lamps. If they would quote him the closest possible price, no doubt they would get the order, providing their samples were satisfactory. They were glad to take the order at \$1.75 per lamp and were told by the Mayor to send a sample lamp to a wholesale clothing house (where the Mayor was doing business with at the time), and marked them for Mr. Blank, of Pittsburg. In the meantime he instructed the clothing house to forward the lamps to him by express.

"The night of the meeting of the Aldermen when the bill for the lamps was to be presented arrived, and the city fathers were assembled and duly called to order, when Mr. Barnert, with an imposing looking package under his arm, in strange contrast with his usually dignified bearing, strode in. There was an onimous shifting of feet, for the entrance of the Mayor on these occasions invariably meant that there would be a cross-fire of questions, with consequent disastrous results to those whose interests were inimical to that of the city.

"Mayor Barnert, being given permission to address the Aldermen, arose and made this startling announcement: "I am going to sell some lamps!"

From the audience there came half suppressed laughter, in which several of the Aldermen, believing they scented a joke, also joined.

"Yes, gentlemen; I am going to sell you some lamps," reaffirmed the Mayor.

"Yesterday," he continued, "I underwent the painful ordeal of going under an unassumed name, to-night I am Nathan Barnert." The Mayor then told of his investigation and his trip and purchase, and then presented his bill together with the lamps which he had bought for \$1.75 each. There was an uproar at the meeting where all sorts of charges were made and the matter was finally dropped after an opera bouffe attempt to remedy matters."

#### A POETICAL RESPONSE.

Although suffering excruciating pain, Mayor Barnert forgot his torments for a time when news reached him of a fatal mishap to a Scot who was not blessed with a superabundance of the world's goods and devoted his salary for the month of February, 1891, to the relief of the unfortunate man. Following the death of the Scot, who was John D. Downie, the following was written by Alexander Bell, "The Dublin Springs Poet," who died recently:

107 Pine Street, City. March 3, 1891.

"My Dear Mayor Barnert—

"Honorable Sir:—I hope you will excuse me, a humble mechanic of this city, and the organizer of the Painter's Union, in taking the liberty in writing you these few lines at a time when grief and sickness are in your home, to thank you heartily, in my own humble way, for your kindly act to the family of of the late John D. Downie, who was a member of our union, a dear friend of mine, and a Scotchman, like myself from the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

When cries go forth, and salt tears well nigh blind;  
Surely such one as this doth better bind  
Heart unto Heart with cords of perfect love,  
I own my laggard pen doth scarcely move,  
Nor can I somehow speech best worthy find  
That I, in fitness might in passing tell  
Of him who boasts not, nor doth posture take,  
As one who flaunts his deeds in faces wan;  
But in and out doth move becomingly well.  
Lover of all that's good, this tribute make  
I unto you, true hearted gentleman.

Alexander Bell.

#### EX-MAYOR BARNERT'S VIEWS ON MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Editor Evening News:

Allow me to comment in your enterprising paper on the salutary legislation for our city, just enacted. It is a matter for the sincere congratulation of all good men that our new Senator, John Hinchliffe, has accomplished to some extent, a welcome change in our city laws, and evidence of able, resolute statesmanship, that stamps him at once as a Democrat of sterling order, a consistent and true man. Thanks to him and an enlightened Legislature, this long suffering constituency will enjoy a long respite from misrule and incompetency in city management. It is only now charged in our hall of legislation at Trenton that to secure appointment in Paterson meant a fee of \$200 to \$300 apiece to an alderman as the price of an appointment. Just as if this were not well known here, when it has not time and again been openly alluded to. Indeed, the placing of twenty more new men on the force was on the programme, in anticipation of matters not remaining longer under the present defective system; which was desisted from, only on the ground that it could not well be done under existing limitations.

A little while ago you beheld the edifying spectacle of a "saintly" paper and another of like ilk, working hand in hand

with the clique ruling the city hall, in bringing about treachery at Trenton. Then it was that the anxious hopes of an over-taxed people, and the earnest unselfish work of a few devoted men of known probity of character was rendered nugatory and reform was stifled for the time. Hushed was the voice of this canting hypocritical paper, the self-constituted "great leader of moral ideas," though it will be recalled to the memory of its readers that at a time when wholesale official dishonesty was unearthed, and laid bare in all its revolting aspects to the public gaze, it was shamed into a reluctant admission of the crying need of reform, only after public excitement and indignation had culminated to an unprecedented point. After reform was stifled at the capital, not a whisper escaped its lips for the checking of the evils of our system. Were not the very men the very offenders on trial, patted on the back, as it were, by this partisan gang, and their faithful subsidized cohorts, the Republican organs? Was not the miscarriage of justice brought about through the medium of the leeches that are drawing the life blood of this city. Were not self-confessed notorious wrong-doers, men with the taint of fraud, not only allowed to go unpunished, but even made the standard bearers of their degenerated party?

That the Republican party was the dominant one, and had the opportunity in their grasp to earn the gratitude and affection of our people, by a brave assertion of determination to stamp out what was so palpably bad in the administration of our city, by helping to root out obvious defects not one of the party will dare to deny. Why was it left undone? Because their leaders themselves were tainted. They worked with a vigor worthy of a better cause, in a direction just contrary to reform, fearing to lose their hold on the purse strings of the public treasury. Some of our influential, well meaning citizens were misguided into countenancing these enemies of reform (it is said financiers and silk dyers at that) and were

made to contribute heavily to their campaign fund. Mortifying as this is, it results from the blind confidence usual on the part of some, which always has been a menace to the liberties of the people. Even now the few honest men in our boards do not know everything that is going on in the councils and intrigues of the rest, and it is a matter of record that occasions have arisen when they have been made aware of the commission of bribery by some, yet they themselves are disinclined to expose them in a direct way. The fact and figures relating to our city debt point to a serious, significant tale. Let the good work of reform legislation go on until every department is reformed, and the Augean stables are cleaned.

Respectfully,

Nathan Barnert.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 26, 1892.

#### MAYOR BARNERT AND THE POOR HOUSE FOOD.

Many slurs had emanated from the City Hall because Mayor Barnert had the temerity to dare to look at the bills for the supplies at the Almshouse. The items on the bills as printed in the Guardian in 1889, created quite a sensation at that time. The first bill printed was for May, 1888, and during that month, among the list aggregating \$3,000, were found six dozen oranges, lemons by the dozen, bananas, maple sugar, canned peaches, pine apple and canned tongue. The purchase of 200 pounds of bacon and other necessities was no surprise, but there was also found:

|                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| 3 gallons of Apple whiskey, at \$3.00... | \$ 9.00 |
| 2 gallons of Rye whiskey, at 4.00...     | 8.00    |
| 2 gallons of Holland Gin, at 5.00...     | 10.00   |

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Total whiskey for May.....\$27.00

That the paupers drank something else beside whiskey was shown by the bill for August. During this month there was

consumed 200 pounds of coffee at 25 cents a pound, and 100 pounds of Oolong tea. Forty pounds of nutmegs and ten pounds of mustard, show that the paupers did not suffer for lack of spice.

The bill for September was next unearthed, where there was a charge for one box of lemons. There was also a charge of \$75.00 for coffee. There is also another bill for whiskey, with a total of \$48.00. The October bill calls for the usual modicum of figs, bananas, oranges and lemons and canned tongue, etc., and only four gallons of apple whiskey at \$3.00 a gallon, and two of Rye at \$4.00 a gallon. There was also a charge of 200 pounds of coffee and 150 pounds of tea.

There was the usual charge for 310 pounds of coffee and \$88.79 for tea during November, with fruits as a side dish. Another bill called for \$15.35 for French candy from a New York firm, and a plumbing bill for sixty days work charged at \$3.00 a day.

#### ACROSTIC.

(Composed after reading of Mayor Barnert's visit to the Almshouse).

Noblest and gentlest of thy noble race,  
At the head of "Aldermanic Board,"  
Thou shalt endure when others in disgrace  
Have left the riches they unjustly hoard.  
And long in homes and hearts of men,  
Nathan, thy name and deeds shall live.

Because unto the poor, again and again,  
A goodly portion of thy store thou gavest;  
Ready to assist the needy in distress,  
Never weary of exposing wrong.  
Every inmate of the Almshouse will bless,  
Revere thy name and wish thy days be long,  
Tho some may hate thee, never mind.

May God be with you from first to last,  
Attending on the crippled and blind,  
Yes, it was done in days gone past,  
Of sweet mercy thou shalt honor find,  
Recorded in the book and volume of the past.

A. Blyerelland.

Paterson, June 27, 1890.

## RETAINS INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. Barnert, since he retired from active political life, has retained his interest in public affairs. How strong a hold he still has in the public mind was illustrated when he introduced Woodrow Wilson to the public of Paterson, when he first ran for Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Barnert was chosen as chairman of the great outpouring of citizens at the Paterson Opera House. Later when Mr. Wilson was nominated for President, Mr. Barnert was again honored with the chairmanship of the big mass meeting held in the High School.

Efforts had been made when Mr. Barnert relinquished the office of Mayor to induce him to be a candidate for Congress, but to the delegation of prominent citizens that called on him, Mr. Barnert declined all proffers of further political honor.

One of the most cordial friends of the late Hon. Garret A. Hobart, he contributed his hearty support to that distinguished citizen of Paterson for the Vice-Presidency in 1896, and to the cause of sound money represented by the McKinley and Hobart ticket. He was one of the members of the committee of citizens who had in charge the erection of a statue to Mr. Hobart.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Barnert was named by Mayor Andrew F. McBride, a member of the Finance Commission, the governing body of Paterson. Mr. Barnert's selection was a most popular one to the community and came unsolicited. Mr. Barnert was grateful for this appointment not only that he could still further serve the people, but for the fact that he is the father of the present appointive commission form of government, and for which he had fought hard during his administrations.

December 5, 1889.

## EDITORIAL.

Few men have achieved greater success in business life and won for themselves a more deserving fame than Mayor Barnert, who is a public spirited, enterprising, conscientious and honest man in all the relations of life. We will not weary our readers with a biographical and chronological review of Mayor Barnert's life. His honorable connection with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other charitable institutions is already well known.

What is the secret of his success? This is what we would impress upon the young men of today, that they may feel encouraged to emulate his example is all that is commendable and lofty. First, he started in life with the correct and manly idea that "success is a duty," and that it invariably attends honesty, perseverance and industry. These three characters, "stronger than bands of iron," founded the motive power of his life, and will undoubtedly crown with success the efforts of every young man who starts in life boldly with a laudable ambition to succeed. Honesty is like confidence, which Lord Chatham declared to be "a plant of slow growth, indigenous to every soil and climate," but it needs cultivation, care, watchfulness. Every young man at the outset of life's journey is surrounded by innumerable snares; his footsteps wander over slippery paths; and to counteract the evil influences that environ him and withstand the temptations that allure him, he must be fortified by integrity of heart, purity of morals and a will strong enough for him to fight and overcome.

As municipal chief of the large and growing city over which he presides, Mayor Barnert has proved himself a tower of strength in exposing the dishonesty and corruption of city officials. Wherever he strikes, he "makes the fur fly." He is

thoroughly fearless and uncompromising—decided in his convictions and firm even to austerity in enforcing obedience to the law. A more efficient mayor the city of Paterson never had. In matters of public concern, he may sometimes err in judgment, but no man dares to question his honesty of purpose and the purity of his intentions. If at times he is imperious in manner and self-willed, it is because he believes in his own integrity and is conscious of his own self-respect and honor. He is one of the most charitable of men, and at his beautiful residence on Broadway, he dispenses generous hospitality. As friend, companion and citizen, he is a man to be ever trusted and honored. Blessed is he whose honorable life in business—whose honesty, industry and integrity—set to the youth of the land an example worthy of imitation.



## CHAPTER VIII.

"BY THEIR DEEDS YE SHALL REMEMBER THEM."

At his home on Broadway and Summer Street, Mr. Barnert has a large number of interesting gifts from friends and admirers. There are two manuscripts, both works of art, which are both interesting for the sentiments therein expressed, and these were the gifts of the trustees of the Miriam Barnert Memorial Temple, and the faculty and scholars of the Hebrew Free School. The latter, a magnificent work of art, was presented to Mr. Barnert on the occasion of his birthday anniversary which fell on October 13, 1913, which was also celebrated as Yom Kippur. On one parchment is inscribed the signature of the scholars, they showing in this way their appreciation for the many kind and generous acts of their benefactor.

### OLDEST LIVING MEMBER PATERSON-ORANGE LODGE OF MASONS.

Mr. Barnert recently came across a small book containing the rules and by-laws of Paterson-Orange Lodge of Mascons, and published in 1860. As Mr. Barnert has been a member of this fraternity for more than fifty years, it will not be amiss to give a short history of the interesting career of this lodge.

According to Trumbull's History of Paterson, the first local masonic lodge of which there is any record, is Paterson-Orange lodge, founded very shortly after the town of Paterson was located, and granted a warrant by the Grand Lodge in 1796. The organization was maintained until about 1825-6 and little was done by the members for about ten years when Passaic Lodge No. 13, was organized mainly by former members of the pioneer lodge.

Masonry languished in Paterson from about 1840 until 1853, when a movement was started for a revival, and in 1884, Joppa Lodge No. 29, was organized and began a prosperous existence with Isaac Van Wangoner, as W. M. Paterson-Orange Lodge No. 43, was formed in 1856, and in 1857, Benevolent Lodge No. 45, was organized. Falls City Lodge received a warrant about 1867, and the next year a dispensation was granted for the formation of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 88. In 1870, Humboldt Lodge No. 114, was formed. Beethoven Lodge No. 154, was instituted under a dispensation October 17, 1882, and granted a warrant February 12, 1883. These latter two are largely German organizations.

Former Nathan Barnert and William F. Bertkau are the two oldest living members of Paterson-Orange Lodge.

#### A PRETTY SENTIMENT.

I have expended.                      I have given,  
I have kept. What I expended, I had,  
What I gave, I have; What I kept,  
I lost.

Nathan Barnert.

#### HIS NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

In 1862, although there was no necessity for his obtaining papers, his father having been naturalized, Mr. Barnert secured citizenship papers from the late Thomas D. Hoxey, County Clerk, and which he highly values to-day. It is a citizenship which has done honor to its possessor, his family and faith, and to his country.

#### LETTER FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER.

(After referring to the gift of a book)

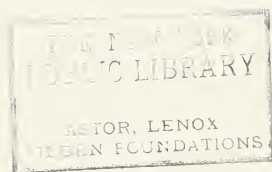
No. 6 School—376 Van Houten Street.

Mr. Nathan Barnert.

Dear Sir:—We often talk of you in No. 6 School, and I try to inspire in the pupils to turn and lend a hand as you have so nobly done in our city.



BARNERT HOMESTEAD ON BROADWAY.



AN APPRECIATION FROM JOHN W. GRIGGS.

Letter from John W. Griggs, former Attorney General of the United States, and former Governor of New Jersey, who was for four years City Attorney of Paterson, during Mayor Barnert's administration:

Board of Education,

May 29, 1884.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—My friend, Hon. Nathan Barnert, of Paterson, N. J., informs me that he is likely to have some business transactions with you. I take much pleasure in assuring you of the high character of Mr. Barnert and of his entire responsibility for any engagement he may make. He is worthy of any courtesy which you are able to show him.

John W. Griggs

APPRECIATIONS FROM LATE PRESIDENT WILLIAM MC KINLEY.

Hon. Nathan Barnert,

Canton, Ohio, July 7, 1900.

Paterson, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Barnert:—

President McKinley sends his regards for the kindness extended to him by you at the recent visit of the President to Paterson.

Respectfully yours, George P. Cortelyou.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Hon. Nathan Barnert,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1900.

Paterson, N. J.

My Dear Sir:—

Please accept my cordial thanks for your message of congratulation which was duly received.

Assuring you that your kindly comment and good wishes are appreciated, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

William McKinley

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S REPLY.

Communication from Woodrow Wilson following his election as President of the United States:

November 15, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Barnert:

"Your kindly telegram of congratulation has given me a great deal of pleasure. It strengthens me greatly to feel that I have the support of men experienced in affairs whose opportunities for observation and influence have made them in some sense the spokesmen of their neighbors and the community."

Woodrow Wilson.

MR. BARNERT IS FURTHER HONORED.

When Mayor John Johnson died the reins of the city government were taken over by President William N. Berdan of the Board of Finance as chief presiding officer, until the election of Dr. A. F. McBride, when Mr. Berdan relinquished the office to his successor. On this occasion, the Hamilton Club tendered a dinner to the incoming and outgoing mayors. It is interesting to note from the following letter from General Joseph W. Congdon, late Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals that Mr. Barnert was the only officially invited guest:

January 7, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Barnert:

(After referring to the reason for the gathering)—"You will be the only officially invited guest and the members of the club will be glad to do you honor as one of the most useful and efficient mayors Paterson ever had and as one of its most highly esteemed charitable and public-spirited citizens."

## THE BOY BARNERT.

The following anonymous communication was published in a Paterson newspaper:

"It was way back in the fifties when a wayward lad by the name of Nathan Barnert, came to this city, carrying all his worldly goods in a small gripsack, and saddling himself upon his cousins, who were doing a prosperous business. Nathan was a very clever young man; he enjoyed fun most hugely, and it mattered little to him whether it cost a "slug" or a bit, if he could keep abreast of the times, and that was all in those days that could be desired. Young Nathan Barnert had a surfeit of the good things which this city afforded, and was not of that class of men who did not like to have their gold dust minted, but gambled it away in its native purity, by the ounce and by the pouch, and left for the East in 1855, where society was more settled, and where gambling is not being done on the ground floor, with bands of music in front of the house, inviting the knights of rouge et noir to try their luck at the tables of sophisticated sirens, who, by day and by night, presided over the green-cloth, and had a taking way with them in all the ancient, modern and profane languages. I now learn that this same Mr. Barnert, like unto Dick Whittington of old, has become Mayor of Paterson, N. J., and I congratulate him, and those who had the good sense to vote for him, upon the success of electing a man who never betrayed a friend, and who always walked uprightly before all men. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Barnert knows who I am; but I know him, and that answers my purpose."

New York, Dec. 6, 1913.

Nathan Barnert, Esq.,  
Paterson, N. J.

Dear Mr. Barnert:—I note in to-day's "Sun" the good news of your munificent purpose of erecting a hospital to the memory of your wife. I congratulate your city that it has such a splendid man as you for a citizen, and congratulate you that you are one of those who make good use of the wealth they have acquired.

Wishing you a long life to enjoy the fruit of your labor,

I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Henry Clews.

September 30, 1914.

My Dear Brother:—

I am instructed by Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., to tender to you our very sincere congratulations on this your 76th birthday. I pray you may long be able in health and strength to carry on the noble work you have done in the past, for the benefit of the poor and needy, and sick and afflicted.

Faternally yours,

William Elliott,

Secretary.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 16, 1914.

Hon. Nathan Barnert:—

My Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of an invitation to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital on Monday, October 19, inst., for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I fear I shall have to forego the pleasure of being present, as I am due to attend a meeting of the Paterson archdeaconry at Ridgewood, on the afternoon of that day, when all the clergy of the district are expected to be present.

With best wishes for yourself and the laudable enterprise you have undertaken to accomplish in the erection of the splendid memorial.

I am very truly yours,  
S. A. Weikert.

Rector of St. Mark's Church.

October 17, 1914.

Hon. Nathan Barnert,

Paterson, N. J.

Dear Mayor:—

While I shall be unable to be in attendance at the banquet commemorating the corner-stone of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without extending to you my felicitations on this memorable occasion. You certainly deserve, and are receiving, the commendation of your fellow citizens of Paterson, for your notable charities.

Very truly yours,  
E. T. Bell,

294 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

ST. JOHN'S RECTORY.

Mr. N. Barnert.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 17, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—

Please accept my thanks for your invitation to the cornerstone laying of your grand hospital. I don't go to big gatherings any more. You will please excuse me.

You and your deceased wife have been models of benefactors of the poor. The hospital will be a crowning act of your generosity.

Yours truly,

W. McNulty.

Hon. Nathan Barnert:—

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1914.

I congratulate you and your city on this joyous day. May God spare you to us for many years of health and helpfulness. This, your munificent gift to the suffering—a perpetual monument to yourself and your saintly wife, will forever inscribe your names in the Book of Life.

Dr. Albert B. Yudelson.

Hon. Nathan Barnert:—

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

We have learned with pleasure of the laying of the cornerstone of the Barnert Hospital. We extend to you the greetings of our Board of Directors, and wish to add a word of encouragement and good cheer, and our hope that your institution may from the moment of erection, be a boon and a blessing to the Jewish community and to the city of Paterson. We hope you will be spared for many years to witness the growth of your institution and the good which it will accomplish, so that you will be encouraged to do other good deeds and work in other good causes.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

"PATERSON'S GREATEST AND NOBLEST BENEFACTOR."

My Dear Friend:—

October 19, 1914.

I write to express my thanks to you for the ticket to the banquet. Since receiving it, I have been congratulating myself upon the anticipation of a real good time, but alas! "Man proposes and the Almighty disposes."

I have just sustained an attack of acute indigestion, consequently I cannot enjoy any kind of pleasure; neither can any one who may happen within the sound of my voice.

The monumental undertaking you are now engaged in rounds out a life of gloriously cheerful giving and unquestionably bestows upon you the exalted title of Paterson's Greatest and Noblest Benefactor.

By honoring Miriam Barnert, you are honoring yourself, and I can conceive of no surer confirmation of the belief in a life hereafter than is evidenced by the love and affection you have shown to the memory of the late partner of your joys and your sorrows.

With best wishes, I am yours sincerely,

William Berdan.

Rectory of Our Lady of Lourdes,

Paterson, New Jersey.

Dear Mayor Barnert:—

I deeply regret that I was unable to be present at the reviewing stand with you yesterday. From the distance, being late in arriving, I saw you and rejoiced in your deserved happiness. May God bless you with many years to see much fruit for the generous deed of philanthropy and charity you have sown.

It was a pleasure to see the general appreciation of the public as evidenced at the corner-stone laying of your splendid hospital.

Faithfully yours,

October 20th.

Anthony H. Stein.

PASSAIC COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 20, 1914.

Hon. Nathan Barnert.

Dear Mr. Barnert:—

At the last moment I was detained and unable to attend the exercises of yesterday. I take this opportunity to offer my apology, and to join with many citizens in commending your most worthy act.

May you live long to realize the great benefit you conferred on afflicted humans.

Very truly yours,

John J. Slater,  
County Clerk.

FROM FORMER COUNTY JUDGE, FRANCIS SCOTT.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 20, 1914.

Hon. Nathan Barnert,

258 Broadway, City.

My Dear Mayor:—

The city of Paterson yesterday paid a very just and noble tribute to one who has been officially our first citizen, and ever since has been really one of our first citizens. I know of no man who has contributed more largely to the public benefit. When a great institution is constructed and donated for the general relief by a philanthropic citizen, it shows generosity and unselfishness. When it is done also as a memorial for a lost and loved one, it shows tenderness and devotion, the highest characteristics of a man. Nothing too good can be said about you. I regret that I was prevented by a previous engagement from attending the banquet. I should have been pleased and happy to have thrown a lance for Paterson's First Citizen.

Yours very truly,

Francis Scott.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 21, 1914.

Hon. Nathan Barnert,

Paterson, N. J.

My Dear Mayor: —

It certainly must be a source of much pleasure for you to contemplate the great outpouring of the people of this city in your honor on Monday, at the laying of the corner-stone of the hospital you are erecting, which surely was a great testimonial, and while I was privileged to attend the ceremonies in the afternoon, my being prevented from being present at the banquet, was, I feel, a distinct loss of mine. This honor you have received and which is so justly merited, should be one of great pride for you to carry with you throughout the remainder of your life.

I extend to you my sincere congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert J. Nelden,  
President, Paterson Savings Institution.

#### ASKED MR. ROOSEVELT'S AID.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

Our worthy and good President in reply to a request from representative citizens to intervene in behalf of the suffering Hebrews in Russia, deplored his inability to do so. Count Witte in his telegram to Mr. Jacob Schiff, stated that he could do nothing, owing to the excitable condition of the country.

I see that Emperor William has offered his ships to aid the Russian Government in restoring order. Why could not President Roosevelt have shown similar zeal and thus powerfully helped in preventing further outrages?

It might almost seem that our President was too quick in his efforts to promote peace before the little but courageous Jap had utterly exterminated the Russian bear.

If Mr. Roosevelt did not think that he could officially intervene when 25,000 men, women and children had been wantonly slaughtered, he might at least, as an individual, have written a personal letter to the Czar, for, he has saved the Czar's honor in the Japanese war. He can still write that letter, if he only will, and thus save thousands of lives.

Nathan Barnert.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 13, 1905.

#### HIS HOME LIFE.

Mr. Barnert is a marvel of regularity in his business and home duties. He retires early and also arises at an early hour. He still delights to occupy himself about the Barnert Mill, and he amuses himself in spare moments watching the mammoth Corliss engine which furnishes the motive power for all the machinery in the building. He is fond of horses and can be seen daily in his carriage, with his almost inseparable companion "Pat" Tighe, his coachman. Years ago, Mr. Barnert owned three Hambletonians, with no mean degrees. His stable has every modern accommodation and adjoins his residence.

The residence on Broadway has been occupied by Mr. Barnert for nearly forty years. There were many governors in the State and other dignitaries entertained during the life of Miriam Barnert.

Mr. Barnert holds steadfast to the religion of his fathers. On Yom Kippur he can be found in earnest prayer within the walls of the House of God. On Tisha B'ab commemorating the destruction of Jerusalem and its sacred temple by the Roman general Titus, Mr. Barnert can be found in an all-day fast, prayer and meditation, beside the body of his beloved wife, which lies in an imposing tomb at Mount Nebo.

Nathan Barnert is a member of many fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith, Ancient

Order Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and numerous charitable and public institutions. He has been a member of the Malbish Arumim for fifty years. In addition to his donations to Jewish charities and religious and educational institutions, he contributed liberally to the building funds of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and Holland and German schools. Recently Barnert Place, where the Barnert Place school is located, was named in his honor.

## EDITORIAL TRIBUTES.

PATERSON EVENING NEWS.

Paterson, N. J., October 17, 1914.

"AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY."

In the laying of the cornerstone of the new Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, on Monday afternoon, those who are fortunate enough to attend will witness the realization of the ambition of an unselfish life.

Nathan Barnert, humanitarian and philanthropist, has for years in his innermost heart desired to render some real and lasting service that would be of benefit to mankind, and in the completion of the magnificent hospital structure made possible through his broad charity, this dream of service will become a reality.

Fifty-six years ago there came to Paterson, a young man, who was blessed with but little of this world's goods, but whose soul was afire with ambition to achieve and to succeed. He started in life's work in a humble way, doing the things that came to him to be done, uncomplainingly, and steadily striving, with unfailing energy and industry to improve his condition. It was not surprising that to this young man as the years mellowed his experience, success came, and that now as the hand of time has streaked his hair with grey and he has

passed the mark of three-score and ten, he is able to look out among his fellow men and to have the joy in his heart of knowing that they have been better for his stay among them. Nathan Barnert has served the public well, as Alderman, as Mayor, and as Finance Commissioner, and in every public office, his salary has always been given to charity. His indeed has been honest, unselfish public service.

Nathan Barnert, in the gift of the Barnert Memorial Temple, the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School, and the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, has created monuments of steel and stone that will last for centuries, but he has builded better than he knew, for in human hearts beating, in undying gratitude, there will for all time live the grateful memory of this man of men, this humanitarian, who took from the fruits of his years of industry the necessary means to create these wonderful structures for human help. The Synagogue, for religion; the Free School, for education, and the Hospital for the aid to the weary, the foot sore and the wounded. He has indeed bound up the wounds of his fellow men. He has made it possible for them to educate their children and to make their appeals to the God of Israel and on that final day when men stand shoulder to shoulder before that infinite power on high, to face their final judgment, there will be thousands who, if they are given voice to do so, will cry out in their gratitude: "Oh, God of Israel. There is one among us who is deserving of your greatest blessings, for he by his life's work has made our lives brighter and better. He has eased our pains and he has inspired us with the highest of ideals. He has made charity his religion and he has given new hope to thousands of us. For Nathan Barnert, Oh Lord, may we ask your blessing, for he is deserving of your love and consideration."

Monday will be a proud day for Paterson and for its

Jewish residents, and Jew and Gentile alike will realize that any community is indeed blessed for having had in its midst a man of the broadness of mind, the charity and the lovable qualities of Nathan Barnert.

PATERSON GUARDIAN.

Paterson, N. J., July 18, 1914.

The Broadway hospital will be the largest gift that Mr. Barnert has announced. He is known as one of the most generous citizens of Paterson, and has been progressive and thoughtful in doing good that reaches people who need the friend at the right time. When a city official, serving as alderman, as mayor, as finance commissioner, the salary he received was no attraction for him, other than to add it to the treasuries of local charitable institutions for the relief of the sick, the distressed and the aged.

He has spent many years of his life in planning for others, having as monuments to his generosity in this city such buildings as the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, where the people of his race may worship God and be happy; he also gave the Hebrew Free School at the corner of Broadway and the Erie railway that the youth in Hebrew families may be properly instructed in the religion of Israel, and he has provided a place for the sick to be cared for properly. His latest act means that his thoughts for the remainder of his life will be occupied in planning for the comfort of people who are stricken with all kinds of diseases, and will go further than that, for it means cures for cases that the poor would have no means to have treated with skilled physicians. In the evening of his life he will surely realize the truth of "Blessed is he who considereth the poor."

#### THE PATERSON GUARDIAN.

Paterson, N. J., October 19, 1914.

#### THE BARNERT HOSPITAL.

The laying of the cornerstone of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital this afternoon, was quite properly made the occasion of a public demonstration of appreciation. It marks a notable stage in the erection of an institution that is to be at once a fine object lesson in practical philanthropy and an architectural ornament to the city.

The striking feature about the project is that it is to be the achievement of one man. The entire cost of the building and its equipment is to be borne by ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert. Not a dollar is asked or desired of the public. It is a voluntary gift to the community, inspired by its donor, as was Abou Ben Adhem, by love of his fellow man. For this reason it will be doubly cherished by the city of which he has so long been an honored resident.

All Paterson uncovers to-day to Nathan Barnert for his princely munificence. Few cities breed so high a type of citizenship.

#### THE PATERSON PRESS.

Paterson, N. J., October 20, 1914.

#### THE BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Paterson, is indeed, fortunate in having among its citizens a philanthropist of the quality of Nathan Barnert. The impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of the magnificent hospital to be erected for the use of our city without respect of creed, class or color, signalized the beginning—or rather the development into its

full flower—of a beneficent work which will through all the coming years stand as a monument to Mr. Barnert and the great-hearted wife to whose fragrant memory this hospital was yesterday dedicated.

This gift of ex-Mayor Barnert to our city is thus not only magnificent in its proportions, but pathetic in its interest. The hospital will be a most notable addition to the equipment of benevolent institutions to which our city can point with just pride. The good it will do in the generations yet to come cannot be estimated. For it the thanks of our entire community to its generous founder are due and will be unstintedly given.

#### THE MORNING CALL.

Paterson, N. J., July 20, 1914.

A significant circumstance in the history of this city will occur to-day in the breaking of ground for the new Barnert Memorial Hospital on upper Broadway. The plans for the home call for an extensive and commodious-looking building, of good architectural design, standing on a plot of ground which will allow ample room for air and light. It will be an imposing structure occupying one entire block and will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000. When completed it will be a splendid institution that will have a capacity of seventy-five patients. The munificence of Nathan Barnert to supply the ground and the money for this handsome and attractive institution is only another evidence of the good in this distinguished citizen, who it would seem has already given his full quota of institutions for the benefit of mankind. His splendid example should engender other wealthy citizens who have civic pride and broad charity, to emulate.

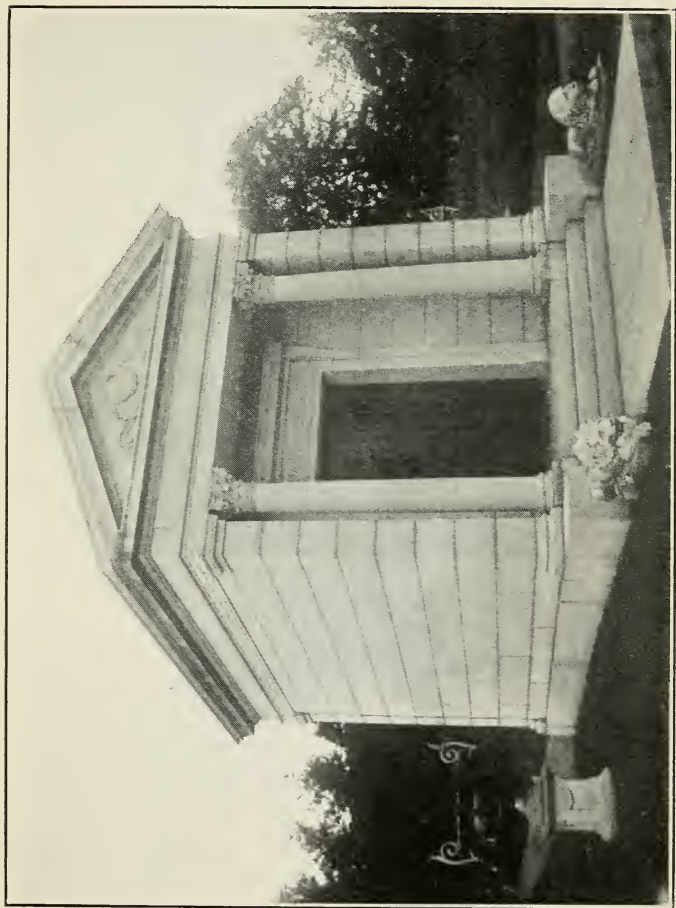
With the construction of this building, Broadway will contain three institutions as monuments to Mr. Barnert and his deceased wife. The Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, at Broadway and Straight Street, was the first to mark his generosity and perpetuate his name. Then followed the Miriam Barnert Free School, further down Broadway, to keep in living memory the name and good deeds of his wife. She had journeyed long and far through life with him, from the time he was a poor man, until he laid the foundation of a great fortune. None knew, as he, how faithful, how loving, and how encouraging she shared with him the vicissitudes of life; and none but those who have, like him, passed through the valley of that great sorrow, can appreciate the extremity of grief and abyss of loneliness which were his. It was to her memory that he erected the Free School where children of Hebrew faith are taught their mother tongue and instructed in religious worship. Now comes a beautiful hospital to perpetuate the name of Mrs. Barnert; an institution that will throw open its doors to all suffering humanity and prove an endless blessing to mankind.

What greater monument than this?

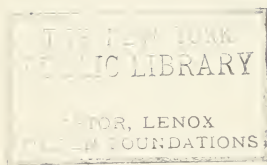
#### THE MORNING CALL.

Paterson, N. J., July 22, 1914.

No one can meet Nathan Barnert without becoming convinced of his devotion to the cause of humanity. In the service of this cause he is untiring. It absorbs his attention, if not completely, at least a greater portion of it. With the apostle he can say, "This one thing I do." Men and women with this sort of flaming zeal are the men and women who achieve the reforms of the world. If Mr. Barnert had been content to lead a quiet life of routine work, he might have en-



BARNERT MAUSOLEUM, IN MOUNT NEBO CEMETERY.



joyed more ease. But he would have missed the larger happiness of service—and there would have been no Barnert Memorial Temple, Miriam Barnert Hebrew Free School or Barnert Memorial Hospital, as his noble and enduring monuments.

That new Barnert Hospital will show a fine example of private charity applied to public purposes.

#### MASONIC REGISTER.

Jersey City, N. J., November 1, 1914.

#### NATHAN BARNERT.

One of the greatest events in the history of the Masonic Order of the State of New Jersey, occurred Monday afternoon, October 19th, at Paterson, which was the laying of the cornerstone by the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of the State, of the new \$250,000 Nathan and Miriam Barnert Hospital in that city, which was made possible by the grand philanthropy of Brother Nathan Barnert. Brother Barnert has attained distinction in all walks of life and is beloved by all who know him, as it was through the efforts of himself and his beloved wife, Miriam Barnert, now deceased, that Paterson has the Miriam Barnert Memorial School and the Barnert Memorial Temple, which were presented to the city by them at other times. Brother Barnert has attained all the degrees of Masonry and has lived up to its teachings in every respect; he is a modest man and believes in "deeds and not words," as will be attested by his speech on that memorable day, which will be found on another page of this issue.

The following acrostic of Biblical names cleverly arranged by Jane Jacobson, niece of Nathan Barnert, is a most interesting contribution to the brilliant works of that author and will be read with much enjoyment by her many friends:

TO NATHAN BARNERT,  
On his 76th birthday, September 30, 1914.

AN ACROSTIC OF BIBLICAL NAMES.

- N**-oah      Because of his righteousness he was saved from the mighty flood.
- A**-bel      Whose offering was accepted by God.
- T**-erah      The father of Abraham, from the land of Ur of the Chaldees.
- H**-ezekiah      Who in answer to his prayers when death was nigh God granted to him a promise of fifteen years longer to live.
- A**-aron      The first high priest of Israel.
- N**-athan      A distinguished prophet of Judea, who by his wisdom conveyed to David through a most beautiful parable, King David was made to condemn himself.
- B**-oaz      A descendant of Judah, a man of the highest character and integrity, who married Ruth, the Moabitey, from whence came the Royal House of David.
- A**-braham      Who by his obedience to God's will, through him the seed of all Israel was blessed.
- R**-euben      Jacob's eldest son.
- N**-chemiah      A distinguished Jew born in captivity, becoming cup bearer to King Artaxerces, by his wondrous influence with the King, he was commissioned to visit Jerusalem and repair its ruins. He was made Governor forthwith.
- E**-zra      A priest and scribe who with Nehemiah was instrumental in restoring once again the worship of Israel, and the Sacred Books were compiled and collected under their direction.
- R**-iches      And Honor are with me; yea durable riches and righteousness. Proverbs, Chapt. 8 V. 18.
- T**-he      Tishbite Elijah, favored by God with miraculous power, transported to heaven in the presence of Elisha and fifty other persons.

Jane Jacobson.

## BOOK II.



## NATHAN BARNERT MEMORIAL TEMPLE,

### CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN.

The Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, perhaps more generally known as the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, has an unusually interesting history. It is the oldest Jewish congregation in Passaic County, early records showing that it was in existence in the early forties.

A copy of a deed of land, to the congregation, for cemetery purposes in the possession of Counsellor David Cohn, was recently brought to the attention of the writer. It was executed on December 23, 1847. Joseph W. Ashman, one of the pioneers of the faith, at that time had deeded land to the trustees of the congregation situated in Acquackanonk Township, in a place called Centreville, now Athenia. The deed was drawn in what was known then as the "Town" of Paterson.

The cemetery was abandoned on November 1, 1888, when the Congregation purchased from Cornelius R. Benson, a tract of over twenty acres of land in Totowa, for the consideration of \$8,000. This resting place is now known as Mount Nebo Cemetery.

Although the early records unfortunately have not been preserved and have either been lost or destroyed in the big fires and floods which have visited Paterson, it is known that the congregation at least as late as 1858, worshiped in an old structure on the southerly side of West Street, three doors from Water Street. A few years later, the congregation bought a new home on Mulberry Street, adjoining the old Dagger Bobbin Mill, where the handful of the faithful of the Chosen Race were wont to gather on the Sabbath and on Holy Days.

At that time, there were hardly more than a score of Jews in Paterson, and there were frequently times, according to Nathan Barnert's recollection when it was necessary to make the trip to Passaic, a no easy journey in those days, to gather sufficient to the faith to make a "minyan."

There was quite an influx of Jews shortly afterward, and as their numbers increased there was a demand for better accommodation.

The Congregation purchased a one-story frame structure on Van Houten Street, between Washington and Church Streets. This property had at one time served purposes as a church and also as a private school for girls which had been conducted by the mother of Vice-Chancellor Eugene Stevenson.

The sexton of the congregation had his living quarters in the basement of the building. The main floor was used for the purposes of worship, which was fitted plainly with wooden seats. There was also a vestry and a room for the religious school. The form of worship was strictly orthodox, there being no organ.

It was in this building that the first Jewish religious school had its inception in Paterson. The late Myer S. Hood, father of Louis Hood, former Prosecutor of Essex County, in the early days of the congregation on Van Houten Street, was then engaged by the members of the "Chevra" to give private religious instruction to their children. Mr. Hood came from Newark and daily made the trips to Paterson.

In 1883, the religious school was formed with Mr. Hood as Rabbi, and he taught until 1892. There are a number of his scholars living to-day who are successful and firm believers in the Faith of Israel, and who revere the memory of that pleasant faced and noble instructor. Mr. Hood had the happy faculty of inspiring his charges to be up and doing noble deeds and it was with sincere regret that the congregation and the scholars parted with this divine, who died at the ripe age of 80 years.

## THE RELIGIOUS SCHOOL.

How thorough and extensive was the course of instruction in this school, can be gleaned from the following program given by the pupils at the Chanukah Festival, on Sunday afternoon, December 6, 1885:—

### PART I.

Prelude—Miss Janie Phillips.

Hear O Israel—Class,

“Hymn.”

Psalm xxvii.—Emanuel Harris.

Whom Shall We Thank?—

M. Bernstein, F. Cohn, B. Schwartz.

Don't Strike a Man.—

Charles Levison, Charles Cohen.

Resolution—Bertha Harris.

Songs of the Nation—Etta Newman.

Cheer Up—Bertha Cohn.

Self-Support—Fannie Barnert.

Charity—Hattie and Mamie Levine.

Remember Me—Myer Stenchever.

Judaism in Metaphor—George Feder, II.

Sabbath—Eveline Barnert.

Carving a Name—Minnie Clyne.

Help Thy Brother—Rachel Barnert.

Life—L. Pinner.

Nasty Words—Rosie Levy, Rachel Cohn.

Be Firm—Leo Feder.

There's a God—Henry Lowenthal.

### PART II.

Hymn—

“Shadais Praise.”

Hallel—Miriam Cohen, Fannie Bernstein, Bertha Cohn,  
Julia Barnert, Bertha Clyne.

Psalm Cxlv.—Rachel Klenert, Joseph Harris.  
 Mincha—A. Benjamin, M. Cohn, B. Benjamin, D. Cohn,  
                   Emanuel Harris, M. Feder.  
 Chanukah Hymn—Class.  
 Chanukah—Fannie Simon.  
 Zum Chanukahfest—Julia Barnert.  
 Israel—Joseph Harris. German.  
 Fahne, Schwert, Losing—Rachel Klenert.  
 Das Menschenherz—Fannie Simon.  
 The Tongue—Albert Benjamin.  
 What We Should Have—Morris Cohn.  
 A Hebrew Parable—Bernhard Benjamin.  
 Israel—Isadore Klenert, David Cohn.

### PART III.

Song— “Our Four Friends.”  
 A Period of Jewish History—  
                   L. Brown, S. Levison, W. Levy, M. Feder, I. Klenert,  
                   G. Feder, D. Cohn, Emanuel and Joseph Harris.  
 Hannah—Bertha Clyne.  
 The Bible—Joseph Harris.  
 I Love and Have Cause—Rachel Klenert.  
 Truth—George Feder, I.  
 The Mystic Tie—Melville Feder.  
 Past, Present and Future—Julia Barnert.  
 Olenu—George Feder, I.  
 Hymn— Class.                   “Praise Ye.”

### NEW TEMPLE OF WORSHIP.

Early in the Spring of 1889, the congregation of the B’Nai Jeshurun and the Jewish community at large in Paterson were overjoyed with the announcement that Mr. Barnert had decided to build a new Temple of Worship. It was at a

time when the tide of Jewish immigration to this country was at its height with Paterson receiving quite a large share of this influx of most desirable future citizens. The majority of the newcomers came from Germany and Russia, men and women, they were of firm religious convictions, seeking a haven where they could have more freedom in their material and spiritual pursuits.

On May 16, 1889, Nathan and Miriam Barnert deeded the plot of land at the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight Street, and running westerly along Van Houten Street, to the trustees of the congregation. The purposes of the transfer were set forth in the following language:

"The said land hereby conveyed is to be used by the said party of the second part, and their successors as and for a site for a synagogue to be used and occupied for the worship of God according to the manner of the Israelitish people, and for a parsonage for the use of the said party of the second part in connection with the said Synagogue and for no other purpose. And this conveyance is made and the said party of the second part are to have and hold the said land upon the following conditions, namely: A Synagogue for the purpose aforesaid to be designated 'The Nathan Barnert Synagogue' shall be erected thereon within three years from the date thereof.

Regular services chiefly in the Hebrew language shall be held in the said Synagogue, from and after the time the same shall be erected as the aforesaid, every Friday evening and Saturday morning, and on all Jewish Festivals, and all other Holy days at each which said services at least ten men professing Judaism shall be in attendance. At each and every of said services, all men in attendance shall have and keep their heads covered. No mortgage or other lien shall be put on the said land or any part thereof or on the said synagogue or parsonage.

After the decease of the said Nathan Barnert, and also after the decease of the said Mary Barnert, a memorial service "Kaddish" shall be held in the said Synagogue on each and every anniversary of his and her decease.

In case the said land shall at any time after the erection of the said Synagogue cease to be used for the purpose aforesaid or be used for any other purpose, and in case any or either of said conditions are broken or shall be violated in any case, the estate hereby granted and conveyed shall cease and be void, and the said land and premises shall revert to the said Nathan Barnert and his heirs."

On October 24, 1892, the deed was amended as follows:

First—The Synagogue to be erected on said land shall be designated "The Nathan Barnert Memorial Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun."

Second—The time limit for the erection of the Synagogue was extended to four years from date of deed.

Third—The part of said deed that reads as follows: "Regular services chiefly in the Hebrew languages, shall be held in the said Synagogue, is hereby changed so as to read as follows: 'Regular services in the Hebrew and English languages shall be held in the said Synagogue.'"

Fourth—The provision of said deed that reads as follows: "And at each and every of said services, all men in attendance shall have and keep their heads covered," need not be observed.

A Fifth Amendment provides that after the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of this deed, it shall become necessary for the good and welfare of the congregation that the location be changed, then the said party of the second part may sell and convey the said land and premises, and the buildings and other improvements thereon, and purchase other land for a new Synagogue. It is further provided, however, that the new

Synagogue would have to be erected within eighteen months after the sale of the old House of Worship.

Considered in their collective aspect, Mr. Barnert's gifts to the congregation B'Nai Jeshurun cannot otherwise be described than as truly munificent. As already noted, he first donated this valuable parcel of land in one of the most conspicuous and select sections in the city and then purchased an adjacent strip and presented it to the congregation with a considerable sum of money to start the building fund. Later he assumed the whole expense of construction and, in addition, paid off the first debt of the congregation.

#### GROUND BROKEN FOR NATHAN BARNERT MEMORIAL TEMPLE.

Monday morning, October 18, 1892, was an eventful day in religious circles in Paterson, when ground was broken for the new house of worship for the congregation B'Nai Jeshurun. Work was begun on the ground breaking at 7.30 o'clock, but prior to this a short but impressive service was held, before a gathering of prominent Jews and Gentiles. Among those present were Nathan Barnert and Mrs. Barnert.

Rabbi Eisenberg, of the congregation presided at the services. Mr. Eisenberg gave a brief but appropriate address and closed with a simple prayer. The workmen then began turning up the earth on the site of which was to be reared Paterson's first and most beautiful Jewish Temple.

#### ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR NATHAN BARNERT

AT THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES OF THE NATHAN BARNERT  
MEMORIAL TEMPLE, 1893.

Honored Guests—Ladies and Gentlemen:— We have completed the glorious work of building the House of the Lord. Our task is so far done, and we have met to-day to celebrate the event by public manifestations of rejoicings. You

who have so earnestly labored to help achieve this long deferred end are worthy of unstinted praise. The need of a new Temple has long been felt, and now that it is at our disposal, let us resolve to inaugurate a new era by our unfeigned piety; by a strict adherence to the principles of Judaism; by paying proper homage to the God of Israel in this House of Worship.

The friends who have so nobly contributed of their means toward the building fund are deserving of especial mention at this time, and a generous public has, in no small degree emphasized its sympathy in the movement thus happily brought to completion. But you, my friends, have much to do yet. The building fund is not adequate. We have incurred an unforeseen debt, and until that debt is paid off, you must all work. I have great faith in your zeal and the continued generosity of the public.

Every God-fearing man, woman and child of the Hebrew faith in this community should help along this congregation by joining it. And now, dear friends, if we honestly strive to do this, God indeed will dwell in this House. Solomon of old has said: "But will God indeed dwell on the earth! Behold the heavens cannot contain him; how much less this house that I have built for him." Yet we are assured that a contrite heart is God's accepted sacrifice. In conclusion I desire to express my thankful appreciation for your courtesy."

The present officers and trustees of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, 1914, follow: Rabbi Marius Rasinsky, President; Lewis Levi, Vice-President; Bernard Katz, Treasurer; Isaac Basch, Secretary; Moses Weingartner; Trustees—Samuel Boehm, Sigmund M. Cohn, Gershon Gootenberg, Samuel S. Holzman, Herman Haimowicz, Sigmund Kantor, Isadore H. Levine and Abraham L. Simon.

The Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, is of pure Moorish style of architecture, with light colored brick and brown stone trimmings. The Temple has a frontage on

Broadway of 52 feet, and a depth on Straight Street of 104 feet. At the Northwest corner of Broadway a tower of graceful proportions rises 93 feet in the air, and is surmounted by a dome or cupola supported on galvanized iron columns. On the Northeast corner is another tower, 62 feet high and of the same graceful proportions as the other.

Underneath the whole structure is a cellar eight feet deep, where the religious school of the congregation holds sessions. There is also a meeting room for the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society and a chapel, where a minyan can always be found in the morning and Mincha and Mairiv services. This minyan in charge of the sexton, Mr. Leesman, has been provided for by Mr. Barnert, since the death of his wife, and is to be a permanent institution. Strangers are particularly welcome to these services, provision having been made for the reception of mourners, the newly bereaved or those who desire to offer prayer on the anniversary of the death of a beloved one. There is also a dining room, kitchen and pantry for festivals and sociables, and also reception rooms. The walls of the main auditorium are 25 feet high. The roof is supported by graceful Moorish arches, this style of architecture being maintained throughout the interior as well as the exterior. The auditorium is reached from a spacious lobby through arches, the lobby being ten and a half feet wide. There are galleries in the rear and sides with another gallery in the front reserved for the organ and choir. The temple is heated by steam.

#### PRESIDENT MC KINLEY AT BARNERT TEMPLE.

From the Call, Saturday, April 21, 1900.

The usual Saturday evening services at the Barnert Temple last night were very unusual, in the fact that a President of the Nation, the Governor of the State, and other distinguished Gentiles took part.

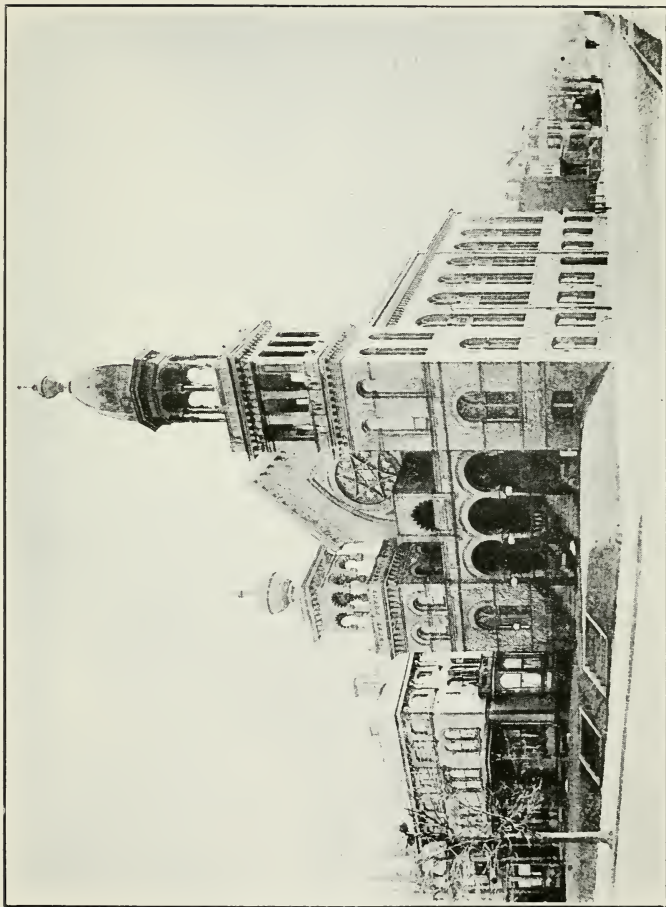
Former Mayor Nathan Barnert, Nathan Fleischer and Leopold Meyer went to Carroll Hall, to conduct the Presidential party to the Temple and the delay caused the crowd outside to grow considerably larger.

The three front pews were reserved for the Presidential party and the visitors were generously given good seats. Among the members of the congregation observed were: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nathan and Miss Florence Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Marks Steinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schoolher, Mrs. Nathan Barnert, Miss Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. David Bohm, Mrs. J. C. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Basch, Mrs. A. L. Schwartz, Miss Bessie Spear, Miss Jennie S. Bilder, Miss Frances Bilder, David H. Bilder, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Cohn, Miss Rebecca Cohn, Miss Rachel Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lefkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Harris and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rogowsky, Mrs. Jacob L. Simon, Mrs. Tina Diamond, Miss Estelle Diamond, Mrs. Lowenthal and Miss Lowenthal.

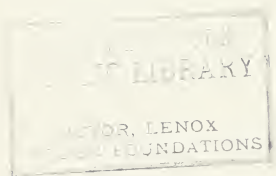
The finely appointed Synagogue was brilliantly illuminated and a few palms and potted plants were placed along the front of the platform. A large flag hung outside in front of the church, but otherwise no preparation of an extra kind had been made.

When the Presidential party arrived they were slightly cheered by the crowd outside, and the congregation inside arose and stood until the party reached their seats.

President McKinley entered arm-in-arm with former Mayor Nathan Barnert. Governor Voorhees and Mayor Hinchliffe followed. Then came Nathan Fleischer, Leopold Meyer, Colonel William Barbour, A. R. Turner, Jr., Edward T. Bell, George B. Cortelyou, A. L. Leonard and General Joseph W. Congdon. They were all in evening dress.



NATHAN BARNERT MEMORIAL TEMPLE.



Mr. Barnert, who is president of the Synagogue took his seat in the platform enclosure with Vice-President Jacob Levi, and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs immediately started the service. The Hymns were rendered by a quartette, and one of the songs which was appropriate was "Lead Kindly Light."

President McKinley got a prayer book and followed the service attentively. The service was entirely in English. Dr. Isaac's sermon on "Springtime" was delivered in a clear cut style, free from any effort and without any sign or references. He took the text from Solomon's song of songs, "Lo, the Winter gone, the rain has ceased, the flowers appear on the earth and the voice of the song-bird is heard in the land." He treated his subject under three heads—the Springtime of nature—the Springtime of creeds and the Springtime of humanity."

#### "A VERY GRACEFUL ACT."

In commenting on President McKinley's visit to the Barnert Memorial Temple, the late Editor Orrin Vanderhoven wrote:

"It was a very graceful act on the part of the President to attend the Easter service in the Temple. It went a long way toward breaking the prejudice against the race."

In 1902 when the big fire laid waste to a considerable portion of Paterson, and even before the embers of the Second Presbyterian Church had cooled, Nathan Barnert, in behalf of the congregation of the Barnert Temple, offered this House of Worship to the Gentiles. The offer was accepted and for three years, the public of Paterson and in fact the whole world, marvelled at what was considered not many years before an impossibility, a sacrilege and a perversion of all the principles of Judaism, to allow a Gentile congregation to worship in a Jewish synagogue.

Unseemly unbridgeable chasms of dogmatisms were swept aside. It was a magnificent tribute to the broadmindedness of

men and a crushing blow to religious intolerance. The congregation of the Temple even went further. It refused absolutely to accept a cent for rent, light, heat or other expense, offering the Temple free to their Christian friends. It was a noble and inspiring deed, and has established throughout the land a precedent for fairness between man and man, aside from religious beliefs and differences. The offering of the Temple was a personal tribute to two men—Nathan Barnert and the late Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw. As Mr. Barnert stands for broad-minded consideration and friendship to all creeds and classes, so stood Dominie Shaw. Nathan Barnert, is a staunch Israelite and Dr. Shaw was a Christian, who stood forth in the bright light in the firmament of religious tolerance and the love that God has commanded shall exist between man and man.

“A PRINCE IN ISRAEL.”

Letter sent by Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D. D., late pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church on the occasion of good services of Mr. Barnert in turning over the temple for worship of Gentiles following the big fire of 1902:

March 10, 1905.

Dear Mr. Barnert:—I send the accompanying official letter to you as President of the Board of Trustees, but I wish to say some things to you in this private and personal letter. While I and my people acknowledge our deep debt of gratitude to your trustees and congregation, we feel to you above any other man, we owe the great favors which have been done us. To your free-handed liberality, we are indebted for the hospitality extended over three years; a hospitality so generous and noble, it has excited the wonder of the world.

Our great father Abraham could not have been more courteous, more kind or more helpful to the passing stranger, whom He invited into His tent—washed his feet and gave him to eat, than you have been to us. You are a Prince in Israel

and leader in any company of men. Your heart is as large as your ability and your fame as a philanthropist will increase as time goes on and men learn to estimate you at your true value.

Personally, and in behalf of my congregation, I thank and bless you in the name of the Lord who will surely reward you for all your good works.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Charles D. Shaw.

#### IN GRATEFUL APPRECIATION.

At the general meeting of the Congregation of B'Nai Jeshurun, held at their Temple on Sunday, April 12, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—The Honorable Nathan Barnert, by his wise counsel and his devotion to the cause of religion, rendered invaluable assistance in the erection of our glorious Temple which bears his name; and

Whereas—The Honorable Nathan Barnert has by his many acts of benevolence and charity and by his numerous and magnificent gifts to our Temple, shown a spirit of philanthropy worthy of emulation; therefore be it

Resolved—That the Honorable Nathan Barnert has endeared himself to the members of his Congregation by his religious spirit and love in the cause of Judaism;

Resolved—That we herewith tender him our sincere and heartfelt thanks, and shall ever pray an All Wise Providence to shield him from illness and to prolong his life, together with his beloved helpmate for years, and bless them with contentment and happiness.

Resolved—That the foregoing resolutions be placed on a separate page on the minutes and a copy of the same tendered the Honorable Nathan Barnert.

Committee on Resolutions.



## MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HEBREW FREE SCHOOL.

The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School has had its changes and developments just as any other institution in the course of our lives. We begin with the simple and insignificant until we arrive to the most complex and important. In 1895, a few of the leading Jewish citizens of Paterson realized the necessity of providing a school for the intelligent training of poor children in the faith of their fathers. A meeting was called with most gratifying results. Forty pupils answered the first roll call. The small band of zealots, however, met the usual fate awaiting the infancy of most philanthropic movements. These children all hailed from the public schools, and it became at once apparent that only the manner of instruction employed in the great secular system could be used.

This meant teachers experienced in the modern methods, up-to-date text books and regulations which would supplant in an ethical sense, the instruction received in the earlier hours of the day. Inasmuch as tuition would be free to those whose parents were unable to pay the purely nominal charges from the school itself as a self-supporting institution, little could be expected. Appeals were made to the public, but funds grew smaller and smaller, and in a dark hour it seemed as though another high ideal, one of the many for which our faith has ever striven, must be shattered.

Former Mayor Nathan Barnert, facile princeps in all public-spirited movements, interested himself in the affairs of the school, and his enthusiastic devotion and abiding confidence in the incalculable good that must result from the noble purposes and aims of the institution, spelt success. His wife, the

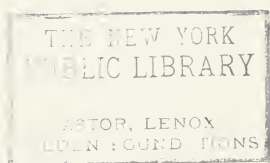
late Miriam Barnert, joined him in attending the sessions of the school from time to time, then held in a small back room on the third floor of the old Smith and Jackson building on Market Street. Others followed their example and at once a lively interest in its affairs was awakened.

On May 1, 1902, Mr. Barnert deeded the land at the Erie crossing and Broadway for the building of a home for the school. The land was deeded in trust to the late Marcus Cohn, David H. Bilder, David Bohm, the late Simon Opet, Nathan Fleischer, Boas Barnert, Hyman Salzberg and David Cohn, for the following purposes:

"To be used by the Hebrew Free School Association of Paterson, New Jersey, for a free school for the instruction of Hebrew children as hereinafter mentioned, provided, that the said premises are to be permitted to be used by the said Association as aforesaid upon the following conditions, namely, the said building and any building that shall at any time be erected on said land in the place thereof shall be in memory of Miriam Barnert, the deceased wife of the said Nathan Barnert and inscribed and kept inscribed, "The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School," and shall be, after the erection thereof always kept by the said Association in good condition and repair, and properly insured against loss or damage by fire, and the said school shall be open for the instruction of Hebrew children as aforesaid on every day excepting Fridays and National, State and Hebrew Holidays; the children attending said school shall be thoroughly instructed by competent teachers, provided by the said Association in the Hebrew language, in the Old Testament of the Bible in the original Hebrew, and the translation of the same into English, in the Jewish history and religion and the study of Talmud, and religious services shall be held and conducted in said school every Friday evening and every Saturday morning, unless the trustees herein for the time being shall otherwise



MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HEBREW FREE SCHOOL.



direct, who may, if they deem it advisable so to do, permit a discontinuance of said services on one or both of said days; no child shall be permitted to attend and be instructed in said school who shall not be a pupil of a public school, and on each and every anniversary of the death of each of the following mentioned persons, namely; the father of the said Nathan Barnert, Myer Barnert, who died on the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, (the fourteenth day of Tamuz, five thousand six hundred and forty-one, Hebrew Calendar), the mother of the said Nathan Barnert, Ida Barnert, who died on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety (the twenty-sixth day of Tishri, five thousand six hundred and fifty-one, Hebrew Calendar), the father-in-law of the said Nathan Barnert, Philip H. Phillips, who died on the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (the second day of Adar, five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight, Hebrew Calendar), the mother-in-law of the said Nathan Barnert, Jane Phillips, who died on the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, (the twentieth day of Adar Rishon, five thousand six hundred and fifty-one, Hebrew Calendar) the wife of the said Nathan Barnert, Miriam (or Mary) Barnert, who died on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and one, (the eleventh day of Nisan, five thousand six hundred and sixty-one, Hebrew Calendar), and the said Nathan Barnert, the pupils of said school and such directors or other members of the Association as shall be required to make up a minyan of ten, at morning and evening prayers, shall repeat the kaddish, in memory of the person whose anniversary is then celebrated; and provided further, that no mortgage shall ever be placed on the said land and building, or either of them, or any part thereof, and the same, or any part thereof, shall never be sold or conveyed away unless it shall become necessary or advisable to change the location of said school, in which case the said land and building may be

conveyed by the vote of at least six of the trustees herein for the time being, including the president, but the proceeds of such sale shall forthwith thereafter used in the purchase of another lot of land and the erection thereon of another building suitable for the same purpose, said land and building to be substituted in all respects for the ones so sold and conveyed, and to be held and permitted to be used for the same purpose and upon the same conditions as aforesaid; and in case of such sale and conveyance of the said first mentioned lot and building, the purchase of another lot and the erection thereon of another building as aforesaid, the money arising from such sale shall be used and handled only by at least six of the trustees."

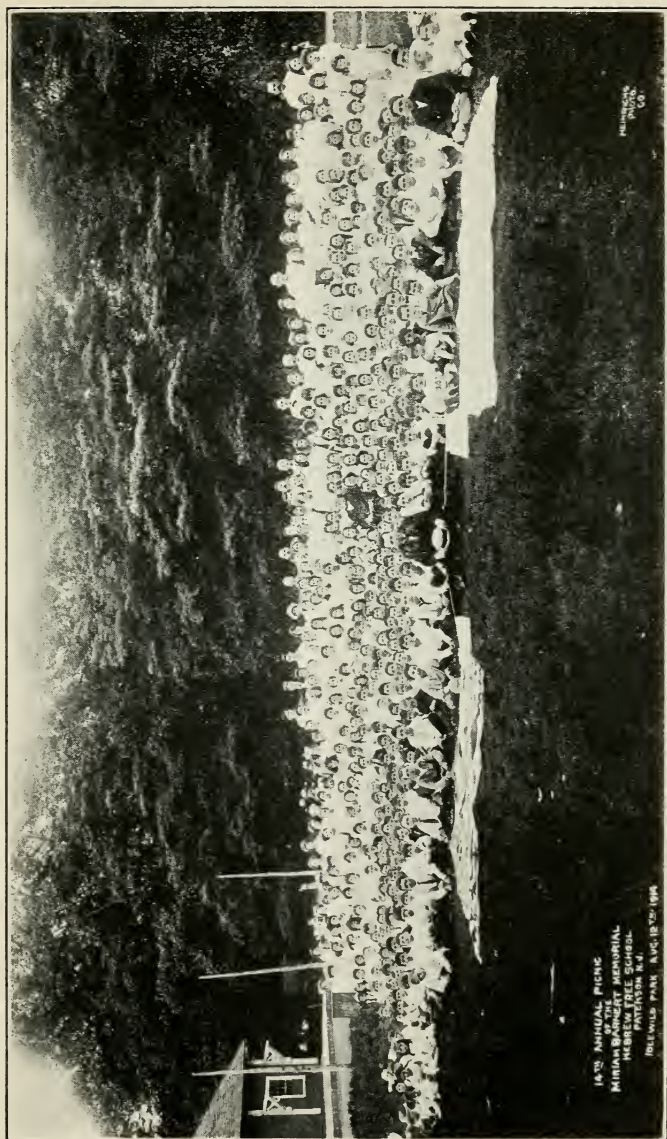
A supplemental deed was drawn on April 29, 1903, wherein Joel Barnert was named trustee to succeed David Bohm, deceased, and the Rabbi of the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun became an honorary director of the association.

The Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs, who was for years, rabbi of the congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, and who is deeply interested in the Hebrew Free School, is an honorary director of the association to whose splendid endeavors, the entire school is deeply indebted.

#### DEDICATION OF SCHOOL.

The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School was dedicated on Tuesday afternoon, September 27, 1904, with impressive services. The program opened with the ode Nebuchanezzar, by Verdi. A fervent prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. S. Isaacs. This was followed by a song, "Ma Tovv," by the children of the school, under the direction of Superintendent Hess and the Rev. A. S. Kleinfeld.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Nathan Fleischer. The program was interspersed with music, "etoile du Nord," by Myerbeer, being played by the orchestra, after which Mr. Nathan Barnert, who presented the school to the



OUTING OF PUPILS OF THE MIRIAM BARNETT MEMORIAL HEBREW FREE SCHOOL.

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public of Paterson, delivered the keys and deeds. Mr. Barnert spoke feelingly and all present mourned with him for the good woman whose earthly memory was thus enshrined in the brick and iron of the building.

The address of acceptance on behalf of the trustees was delivered by the late Mr. Marcus Cohn, after which Psalms were sung by the children. Counsellor David H. Bilder, read a history of the Hebrew Free School Association outlining the work that had been done. The remainder of the program was as follows:

Address—Solomon Schechter, M. A. . . . . Litt. D. (Cantab.)

Consecration Sermon—Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.

Dedication ode composed by M. Shinedling, and Translated by David Cohn:

Arise, Israel's sons and daughters,  
Your voices raise,  
On this grand day attune your praise  
To Our Hebrew Free School in beauty girt,  
In Memory of sainted Miriam Barnert.  
Here, we drink at Learning's fount,  
With zeal learn lessons from Sinai's mount;  
As citizens, patriots, loyal to Liberty's sod,  
As Jews, steadfast to Israel's God.  
Nathan Barnert—thy gift will stand,  
A tribute to one honored in our land.  
Its beauty like thy life-work will endure,  
A model for character—lofty and pure.  
May God bless here the pupil, the teacher and the friend  
And all whose influence for the best will tend,  
And may these walls long with raptures ring,  
As young and old, their offerings bring.

Address—Rev. David Blaustein.

Address—Rev. Dr. R. M. Radin.

Coronation March—"Le Prophete,"

Myerbeer, Robinson's Orchestra.

Mincha and Memorial Service—Rev. A. S. Kleinfeld.

Memorial Sermon—Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A.

Prayer—Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs.

Hymn—"America,"

Children of Hebrew Free School and Assembly.

The officers and directors of the school were: Nathan Barnert, President; the late Marcus Cohn, Vice-President; Joseph Krulan, Treasurer; Hyman Salzberg, Financial Secretary; David H. Bilder, Recording Secretary; Nathan Fleischer, Leopold Meyer, the late Simon Opet, David Cohn, Boas Barnert, the late Lazar Lapat, Isaac Surnamer, M. D., the late Adolph M. White, Isadore H. Levine, Moses Shinedling, the Rev. Abram S. Isaacs, honorary director.

Principals of the school were: Elias S. Solomon, Solomon Kielson, who served one year each; Rabbi S. Uslander, who served for a term of seven years, Harry Arlosow, who served one year and the Rev. Mr. Kaaplander, the present principal, 1914.

On an average of five hundred pupils ranging in age from six to fourteen years are in daily attendance, excepting Saturday, between the hours of four in the afternoon and seven in the evening. Instruction is given in Biblical and Post-Biblical history, reading and translation of Hebrew, together with a comprehensive knowledge of the Jewish ritual and ceremonies. The first requisite of attendance is that the applicant must be an attendant of one of the public schools. The expense of an efficient staff of teachers headed by the principal, together with text books and stationery, is defrayed by voluntary contributions and membership in the Hebrew Free School Association. Donations from the Gentiles are not infrequent.

As to the building itself: Six class rooms on the second floor are utilized exclusively for teaching purposes. The third and fourth floors consist of large assembly rooms where lectures on educational subjects are delivered during the winter months.

These rooms are also available for entertainments and meetings, and thus constitute a means of revenue for the needs of the school.

A visit to the school is always welcomed. Many of its teachers are employed in the public schools. Graduates are prominent in the business and professional channels of the city. The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School in the scope of its solution of the problem of religious instruction has already attained a national reputation.

#### OFFICERS AND FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL.

The officers and directors of the school follow: Nathan Barnert, President; Boas Barnert, Vice-President; Joseph Krulan, Treasurer; Arnold Levy, Secretary; Max Altschuler, David Cohn, S. M. Cohn, I. Horowitz, D. J. Lefkowitz, David Bilder, Joseph Pansy, Dr. D. H. Mendelsohn, Dr. I. Feigenoff, Dr. I. Surnamer, David Gordon, Dr. A. Raffman, Jacob Fabian, S. Germansky, H. B. Kitay, M. Shinedling and A. J. Bluestein.

The Life Trustees of the building are: Nathan Barnert, President; David Cohn, Secretary; Boas Barnert, Nathan Fleischer, Leopold Meyer, Hyman Salzberg, Sigmund Cohn and Joel Barnert.

Faculty of the school—H. Kaaplander, Principal; Teachers, M. Gross, Harry Braverman, Max Helfant, Louis Friedman, William Kaufman, M. Rubenstein, Anna Behrman, Rose Marcus and Tillie Cohen.

Sessions of the school from 3.45 o'clock until 7.15 o'clock, week days, excepting holidays, and on Sundays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, noon.

Following are the subjects taught:

Class 1-B—Kindergarten.

Class 1-A—Reading, Translation, Prayers and History.

Class 2-B—Advanced Reading, Translations, Prayers and History.

Class 2-A—Advanced Reading, Translations, Prayers and History.

Class 3-B—Translations from the Bible, Grammar, Hebrew Translations, Writing, History, Prayers, Etc.

Class 3-A—Advanced Course.

Class 4-B—Translations, Commentaries on Bible-Rashi, Tenach and Writing.

Class 4-A—Bar Mitzvah Class. Pupils in this class, although they have completed the course of study are not graduated until they attain the age of thirteen years and are confirmed. They are taught the duties which are about to be delegated to their trust, the use and meaning of Tephilin.

#### “OUR TRIBUTE.”

This is the first day of the Fourth quarter of a century in the life of Our President, the Honorable Nathan Barnert. This is the day which the Lord hath made. Let us rejoice and be glad therein.

The outward effect of your life among us is visible. We can see this memorial building and its classes. We can see many more monuments of charity and philanthropy of your founding, but the inner life is invisible. You cannot see the stream of Divine influence which is poured into the spirit of young Israel in this school, nor can you hear the sweet whispers of Divine love coming from teacher's lips and pupil's heart, nor can you comprehend the peace and joy produced by your open-hand for true Jewish charity.

In these signatures from the hands of four hundred innocent little children, we wish you to read the perfect love of childhood going out to you, the hidden peace and joy coming

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PRESIDENT,

**Honorable Nathan Barnert.**

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זה היום עשה כבודך דנשמחה בו

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In these signatures from the hands of four hundred innocent little children, we wish you to read the perfect love of childhood going out to you, the hidden peace and joy coming from the study of holy

תורה

and let these four hundred names on this scroll be to you four hundred cheering voices inspiring you on your onward march to complete your Century of life in God.

**Through Righteousness Through  
Love and Charity.**

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO NATHAN BARNERT  
BY FACULTY AND PUPILS OF THE  
MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HEBREW FREE SCHOOL.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

from the study of Holy Torah and let these four hundred names on this scroll be to you four hundred cheering voices inspiring you on your onward march to complete your century of life in God—through righteousness, through love and charity.

Presented to the Honorable Nathan Barnert, our President, by Boas Barnert, Vice-President; Joseph Krulan, Treasurer; Arnold Levy, Recording Secretary; Joseph Pansy, Financial Secretary; Jacob Fabian, S. M. Cohn, Dr. I. Feigenoff, M. S. Germansky, A. D. Cohen, D. H. Bilder, A. Bluestein, David Gordon, I. Horowitz, H. B. Kitay, Dr. D. H. Mendelsohn, Dr. A. Raffman, H. Salzberg, M. Shinedling, Dr. I. Surnamer, and David Cohn, Chairman of Committee. Tishri, 11, 5674, October 13, 1913.



## NATHAN AND MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Declaring their belief in the need of a dispensary and hospital where both Jews and Gentiles could find relief and where the Jewish dietary laws could strictly be observed, Drs. Charles Reigrod, S. Silberstein and Israel Le Vine, met at the latter's home, on Paterson Street, on August 15, 1908, and discussed the advisability of starting such a movement. At the following meeting, September 1, when there were present in addition to those already named, Drs. Louis Shnayerson, N. Colarcurcci, and Joel Barnert, it was decided to organize as the Miriam Barnert Dispensary Association. Nathan Barnert, on being consulted, gave permission on October 10, to the use of the name of his late beloved helpmate to the institution, and also donated \$25 a month toward its maintainance.

At that time it was planned that English, German, French, Jewish, Italian, Hungarian, Slavish and other foreign languages should be spoken in order that the poor, regardless of faith and creed, could be given proper treatment with medicine as they were often handicapped in making themselves clearly understood by physicians with whom they were unable to converse in their mother tongue.

The dispensary was formally launched at a meeting held at the home of Dr. Shnayerson, 356 Van Houten Street, on October 15, 1908, when the following temporary officers were named: Dr. S. Silberstein, President; Dr. N. Colarcurcci, Vice-President; Dr. I. Le Vine, Treasurer, and Mr. S. Friedlander, Secretary. Board of Trustees—Drs. S. Silberstein, Charles Reigrod, I. Le Vine, N. Colarcurcci, L. Shnayerson, J. Barnert, the Rev. A. S. Kleinfeld, S. Friedlander, Jacob

Fabian, J. L. Kaufman, Henry Marelli, H. Steiner, Louis Spitz, I. S. Cigol and William Aronsohn.

The officers were permanently elected at a meeting held on November 5th, at the office of Dr. Shnayerson, 14 Bank Street.

While no open appeal had been made, the more prominent and influential of the Jewish citizens came forward with ready funds to boost along the new institution.

On Monday, November 17, 1908, Dr. Louis Shnayerson made the pleasing announcement that former Mayor Nathan Barnert had made a large contribution, and that it was out of respect to the wishes of the philanthropist that a public announcement of the amount should not be made at that time. It was stated that the trustees had taken over the building at 56 Hamilton Avenue, which would be the home of the dispensary. It was suggested that Dr. Philander A. Harris, Dr. Brian C. Magennis and Dr. Rush Neer be appointed as consultants to the staff. Dr. F. Vigna was also added to the list of attending physicians.

Certificate of incorporation of the Miriam Barnert Dispensary Association was filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, on November 28, 1908, with the following incorporators: Samuel Silberstein, M. D., Charles Reigrod, M. D., Israel Le Vine, M. D., Nicolo Colarcurcci M. D., Louis Shnayerson, D. D. S., Rev. Alexander S. Kleinfeld, Jacob Fabian, Henry Marelli, Louis Spitz, Frank A. Cigol, William Aronsohn, Herman Steiner, Joseph L. Kaufman, Samuel Friedlander, Joel Barnert.

The dispensary was formally opened for inspection on Sunday afternoon, November 29, 1908, and for treatment of patients on the following day. The opening address was made by Mayor Andrew F. McBride, followed by the Rev. A. S. Kleinfeld, of the Temple Emanu-El; Rev. Dr. Charles D.

Shaw, Rev. Leo Mannheimer, Henry Marelli, Dr. S. Silberstein, former Mayor Nathan Barnert and Rabbi Seltzer and John E. Kauffman.

Mayor McBride, in his opening address, fittingly referred to the late Mrs. Barnert, to whose memory the institution had been founded and he eulogized her and her husband for the good they had done in Paterson. Ex-Mayor Barnert followed, thanking the previous speaker for the kind reference to his late wife. Mr. Barnert said that he was glad to have the opportunity to be identified with such a worthy cause and one which he prayed would redound to the credit of the people of Paterson. The need and usefulness of the new institution was shown by the large number of people applying for treatment. It, therefore, increased the running expenses of the dispensary, and it was decided by the Board of Managers to interest the ladies to form an auxiliary. The Ladies' Auxiliary was formed on April 21, 1909, at a meeting held in the Dispensary, 56 Hamilton Avenue. The following officers were elected: Mrs. L. Shnayerson, President; Mrs. Charles Reigrod, Vice-President; Miss Dora Dresner, Secretary; Mrs. S. Silberstein, Treasurer. Owing to the continued increased demand upon the institution, the Board of Managers decided to engage larger quarters, and also to install a number of beds for the housing of patients.

On December 15, 1910, the Crosby house on Broadway and Paterson Street, was rented and altered. On January 2, 1911, the dispensary abandoned its old quarters and moved to its new home.

The new officers and directors at this time were: Louis Spitz, President; S. Freidlander, Vice-President; John Kauffman, Treasurer, and Max Rosen, Secretary. Managers: Morris Jacobson, Jacob Konner, John Charney, Nathan Lublin, J. Rosenzweig, I. Speiman, A. Wolf, Phillip Diamond, D. Atkin, Morris Grossman, B. Borenstein, Jacob Silberman, Abe Kauffman.

On June 26, 1911, additions were made to the dispensary with the creation of several wards, and patients were taken in for regular hospital treatment on July 6, 1911. April 6, 1914, the name of the institution was changed to the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association.

#### BEGINNING OF THE NEW HOSPITAL.

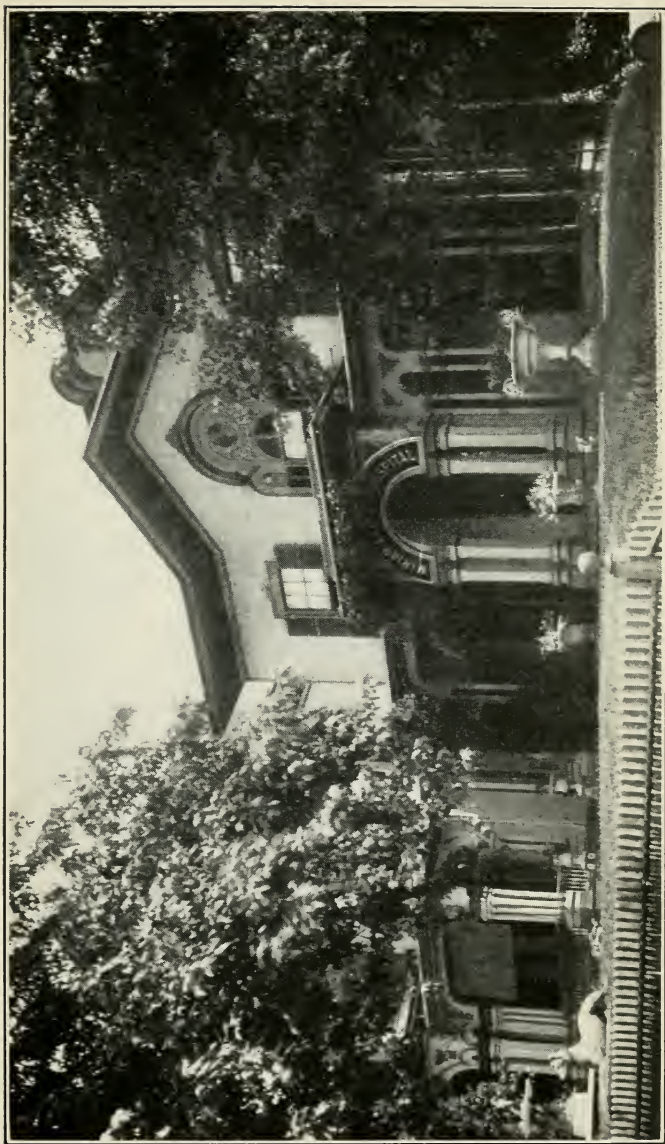
On October 12, 1913, the day after Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement, while Mr. Barnert was still quietly observing his seventy-fifth birthday, the Board of Directors of the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School Association, presented him with a beautiful parchment memorial, rolled in the form of a scroll on black leather with a silver lining. The tribute contained the original signatures of each pupil attending the school, together with that of the principal and teacher, numbering in all about 450 names.

The tribute follows in part:—

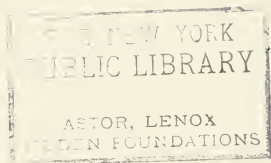
“The outward effect of your life among us is visible. We can see this memorial building and its classes. We can see many more monuments of charity and philanthropy of your founding but the inner life is invisible. You cannot see the stream of Divine influence which is poured into the spirit of young Israel in this school, nor can you hear the sweet whispers of Divine love coming from teacher’s lips to pupil’s heart, nor can you comprehend the peace and joy produced by your open hand for true Jewish charity.

“In these signatures from the hands of four hundred innocent little children, we wish you to read the perfect love of childhood going out to you, the hidden peace and joy coming from the study of Holy Torah.”

Mayor Barnert was visibly affected by this splendid tribute of esteem, and in his simple way, reiterated his interest in the school—if that was really necessary—and of his continued support of the institution. Then, after a short pause, Mr.



OLD HOME OF NATHAN AND MIRJAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.



Barnert inquired of the Directors as to how many of them were interested in the Miriam Barnert Hospital. The following answered: Jacob Fabian, Herman B. Kitay, I. Horowitz and A. I. Bluestein.

Mr. Barnert then desired to be informed as to the progress of the hospital and also as to whether or not a larger institution with more commodious accommodations would benefit the city at large. Upon receiving assurances from the Directors that a larger hospital with more modern accommodations would be greatly appreciated, Mr. Barnert announced that he would donate \$150,000 together with sixteen city lots situated on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and Thirteenth Avenue.

#### LAND DEEDED FOR HOSPITAL.

This indenture made the twenty-seventh day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, between Nathan Barnert (widower), of the city of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and the State of New Jersey, of the first part, and Jacob Fabian, Max Rosen, Boas Barnert, Louis Spitz, Herman B. Kitay, Gustave Mikola, Sender Federbush, Abraham I. Bluestein, Arnold Levy, and Sigmund M. Cohn of the said city of Paterson, and Meyer Barnert of the city of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, as trustees as hereinafter mentioned, of the second part, witnesses, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of the benevolent purposes hereinafter mentioned, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, align, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to their heirs, successors in the trust, and assigns, forever, all that tract

or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Paterson aforesaid.

Beginning at the southeast corner of Broadway and East Thirtieth Street, and running thence (1) easterly along the southerly line of Broadway, two hundred and one feet and eighty-four one-hundredths of a foot to the southwest corner of Broadway and East Thirty-first Street; thence (2) southerly along the westerly line of East Thirty-first Street, two hundred and ten feet and seventy-eight one hundredths of a foot to the northwest corner of East Thirty-first Street and Thirteenth Avenue; thence (3) westerly along the northerly line of Thirteenth Avenue, two hundred feet to the northeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and East Thirtieth Street, and thence (4) northerly along the easterly line of East Thirtieth Street, one hundred and eighty-three feet and fifty-nine one hundredths of a foot to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said party of the first part by Sarah Truman by deed dated the 16th day of July, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Passaic, in Book K-8 of deeds for said county on pages 135, &c.

To have and to hold all and singular the above granted premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, their heirs, successors in the trust, and assigns, forever, upon the trusts, nevertheless, and to and for the uses, interests and purposes hereinafter limited, described and declared, that is to say, upon trust to permit the same and the building or buildings to be erected thereon by the said party of the first part, and any building or buildings that may afterwards be erected on said land in the place thereof, to be used by the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association, a corporation organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, for the conduct, operation and maintenance of a hospital, for the reception and medical and surgical treatment

and care of sick, injured and infirm persons, and the providing of a place where such persons may be furnished with food and shelter, while under such treatment; provided that the said premises shall be permitted to be so used by the said association upon the following conditions, namely: The said building or buildings, and any building or buildings that shall be in memory of Miriam Barnert, the deceased wife of the said party of the first part, and of the said party of the first part, appropriate inscription or inscriptions showing that fact to be made, placed and perpetually maintained on such building, or on the main building, if there be more than one building; and shall be after the erection thereof, always kept by the said association in good condition and repair, and properly insured against loss or damage by fire; and the said hospital shall be non-sectarian, and the food supplies by it for use therein shall be provided in accordance with the Hebrew Dietary and Kosher; and the said hospital shall be devoted as far as practicable to the accommodation of poor people without compensation, or with such limited compensation as they may be able to give; the practice, rules and regulations in respect thereto and in respect to the compensation to be paid by other patients than those above mentioned to be subject to the control of said trustees for the time being; and all such compensation to be applied towards the payment of the running expenses of said hospital; and said trustees for the time being to have general supervision of and right of visitation over said hospital; and further, that no mortgage shall ever be placed on the said land and building or buildings, or any of them or any part thereof, and the same or any part thereof shall never be sold or conveyed away unless it shall become necessary or advisable to change the location of said hospital, in which case the said land and building or buildings may be sold and conveyed upon the vote of at least seven of the said trustees, and the proceeds of such sale shall be forthwith thereafter used in the purchase of another plot of land and the erection

thereon of another building or other buildings, suitable for the same purposes, such other land and building or buildings not to cost less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and said other land and building or buildings to be substitutes in all respects for the ones so sold and conveyed, and to be held and permitted to be used for the same purposes, and upon the same conditions as aforesaid; and in case of such sale and conveyance of the said first mentioned plot and the purchase of another plot and the erection thereon of another building or other buildings as aforesaid, the money arising from such sale shall be used and handled only by at least seven of the said trustees for the time being, including their president; and these provisions for the sale and conveyance of the said first mentioned plot and building or buildings, and the purchase of another plot and the erection thereon of another building or other buildings, shall apply to all subsequent cases whenever and as often as it shall be necessary or advisable to change the location of such hospital; and in case the building or buildings on said land, or on any land held in the place thereof as aforesaid, shall at any time be destroyed or damaged by fire, the insurance money received on account thereof shall be used by the said trustees for the time being in repairing said building or buildings or erecting a new one or new ones in the place thereof, as the case may require; and provided further, that the said trustees, present or future, shall not incur any indebtedness which may or can subject such premises, or any part thereof, to a lien therefore or a sale thereof to satisfy the same, without having at the time of doing so sufficient money on hand that can be applied to cash payment, and duly applying the same to such payment.

In case the said trustees or their successors shall permit the said premises, or any premises held in the place thereof as aforesaid, to be used as aforesaid otherwise than upon the conditions aforesaid, or shall place a mortgage on such land or on

the building or buildings that may be thereon, or any of them or any part thereof, or sell or convey such land except as aforesaid, or refuse or neglect to repair or rebuild any building thereon that may be damaged or destroyed by fire as aforesaid, or incur any indebtedness which may or can subject such premises, or any part thereof, to a lien therefor or a sale thereof to satisfy the same, except as aforesaid, then the estate in said premises hereby granted shall cease and terminate, and such land and the building or buildings that may be thereon, shall revert to the said party of the first part, if he shall be then living, or to his heirs in case he shall not be then living.

And in case the said hospital association shall at any time be dissolved, or shall refuse or neglect to use the building or buildings that may be erected on said land in the place thereof, or any building or buildings that may be erected on any land that may be held in the place of said land as aforesaid, as hereinbefore provided, for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, or shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the conditions hereinbefore specified upon which it is to be permitted to use such building or buildings as hereinbefore provided its permission to use said land and building or buildings, shall be withdrawn by the said trustees for the time being, and the said trustees for the time being shall have the power to either permit some other like organization to use the said land and building or buildings for the same purposes as hereinbefore specified upon the conditions hereinbefore prescribed, or to use the said land and building or buildings themselves for the same purposes upon the same conditions; and in case of their failure to do one of these things within three years after such permission shall have been withdrawn then the estate in said premises hereby granted shall cease and terminate, and the said land and the building or buildings that may be thereon shall revert to the said party of the first part if he shall be then living or to his heirs in case he shall not be then living. And these provisions

shall apply to and in the case of each and every one of such like organizations as may be permitted to use said land and building or buildings as aforesaid.

The powers and duties of the said trustees and their successors in addition to the powers and duties hereinbefore vested in and required of them, and such other powers and duties as shall vest in and be required of them by virtue of their office, shall be as hereinafter mentioned, and they shall observe the rules and regulations hereinafter stated, namely:

1. The said trustees shall meet as soon as they conveniently can after the delivery hereof, and organize by the election from their own body of a president and secretary, and such other officers as they shall deem advisable, who shall perform the duties hereinafter devolved upon them, and such other duties as are usually performed by such officers, and who shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors in such offices shall be elected.

2. At the said meeting of said trustees they shall fix a time and place for holding an annual meeting in each and every year, which time and place may be changed at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting as hereinafter provided.

3. Special meetings may be called by the secretary at the request of the president or of any three of the trustees, or by the president himself, or by any five of the trustees, but a notice in writing of every such meeting shall be delivered or sent by mail to each trustee three days at least before the date of the meeting, and every such notice shall state the place, day and hour of the meeting, and the nature of the business to be transacted thereat.

4. At every meeting, six trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

5. Said trustees shall have power to remove any officer or trustee for misconduct or neglect of duty, which, however,

shall be done only by a vote of at least seven of the trustees for the time being.

6. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of president or secretary or trustee, the trustees shall as soon as they conveniently can hold a special meeting to fill the vacancy, and proceed to choose some person to fill the same.

7. The title to the said premises and any premises purchased in the place thereof as aforesaid shall at all times vest in the said trustees for the time being, unless or until the said land shall revert to the said party of the first part or his heirs as aforesaid, and all acts and proceedings, if any, that may be required to be done and taken to vest such title in new trustees chosen from time to time, shall be done and taken by the trustees.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered

In the presence of

Geo. S. Hilton,  
(Signed)

Nathan Barnert,  
(Signed) SEAL.

#### GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW HOSPITAL.

Plans for the new hospital were drawn by Frederick W. Wentworth. When Mr. Barnert first announced his intention, he believed that the structure could be built for \$125,000. He declared that the institution must embody all the requirements of an up-to-date hospital, with all the valuable points to make it meet the needs of the community for which it was intended for the years to come. It was, however, found that the estimate was too low. Mr. Barnert, however, with his characteristic generosity, gave orders to spare no expense, and when the bids were asked, discovery was made that the hos-

pital when completed will have cost about \$250,000. It was a joyous occasion on Monday afternoon, July 20, 1914, when ground was broken on the site. Jacob Fabian, chairman of the building committee, was master of ceremonies and introduced Nathan Barnert. Mr. Barnert, impressed with the interests of his friends, said:

"It has been my ambition since the death of my wife, to erect a hospital where the sufferings of all, regardless of sect or religion, race or color, could receive proper care and medical attention. I pray Almighty God that I may live to see this hospital fulfilling the purpose for which it is erected."

Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, former Rabbi of the Barnert Memorial Temple, then delivered the following address:

"While the ceremony of breaking ground for a hospital is informal and not to be compared to the cornerstone laying or the dedication of the structure, its value is not to be underrated. There are sermons in stones—sometimes unhappily stones in sermons—and there is a living text in a clod of earth.

"When man was created, so runs an old rabbinical fancy, God did not take the dust from one special part of the world, but from all corners, to teach the unity of mankind and human brotherhood. Some of us think we are born of gold, some seem made of brass and some claim to be born of precious stones, of a finer quality than the ordinary mortal. The Jewish interpretation is the broader—mankind is one. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' One law for the stranger and the native-born.

"The hospital, for which ground is now broken, is to be a living conception of this Jewish conception. It will be open to all, of whatever creed, and no poor sufferer shall be turned away, whatever his race or origin. 'Ye were strangers in the land of Egypt, ye shall love the stranger.'

"This view of a Judaism, broad and tolerant, is ignored by the critics and occasionally unrecognized by the Jew himself.

But the whole trend of Jewish thought and history teaches the lesson of a gentle universalism, and to-day you will find no clearer illustration than in the lavish gifts without distinctions of creed made by wealthy Jews and Jewesses. Thus, a Hallgarten wills princely sums to Jewish and to Christian institutions. Thus, a Rosenwald endows Y. M. C. A. buildings for our colored brothers throughout the land. A Montefiore pleads for the persecuted Christians as well as the persecuted Russian Jews and a Schiff never limits himself in his benevolence to the house of Israel.

"A clod of earth illustrates still another lesson. In the older tabernacle, the altar was to be of earth. Humility is to be taught even in a place of worship! That is no centre for spiritual bargain sales or commercialized privileges to the higher bidder. There, if anywhere let us have genuine humility and not the loud-voiced saintliness of the purse-proud.

"The hospital, which takes its beginning from the clod of earth, is to teach humility to its supporters. If they give in its behalf, that is only their privilege, and a return for the gifts they receive from the Almighty. The generous founder need not be told how deep and lasting must be his gratitude for the energy, health and strength which makes possible this, his latest benefaction, not for his own glory, but for the enrichment of mankind, and the vindication of his ancestral faith. It is the gift, not the giver, that takes the highest rank. It was only because her grateful heart was in her gift that the poor widow's offering of a little barley was accepted. It is the heart we put into our gifts, the love and the compassion that sweeten them which makes the offering genuine, whether costly or small.

"In a few months the building will approach completion, crowning one of the fairest sites of our progressive city. In generous rivalry with other hospitals, whose work is so esteemed by all of us, it will teach the lesson of a kindly fellowship to the citizens of Paterson. May God, without whom we

build in vain, give strength and permanence to this institution! May its equipment be thorough, its management broad and capable, its influence for good far-reaching! May the hundreds, the thousands in the coming years who enter here find healing and strength within its portals! And may it perpetuate for a blessing the memory of the prince and princess in Israel who were joined so faithfully in life, shall be linked as firmly in eternity."

Dr. Isaacs was followed by Mr. Wentworth, and by Max Rosen, president of the Hospital Association. Mr. Barnert was then called upon once more and turned the first spadeful of earth. Mr. Barnert dug deep, lifted the earth and threw it into a waiting wagon.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital will be situated in the center of a beautiful plot of ground covering a full city block and bounded by Broadway on the north, East Thirty-first Street on the east, Thirteenth Avenue on the south, and East Thirtieth Street, on the west; forty feet back from Broadway and twenty-five from the side streets.

The main building will be 150 feet long, 42 feet wide, four stories high, with a solarium 100x40 feet extending the full height of the building at each end facing the south. The utility building extends 80 feet to the south and will be 50 feet wide and two stories high. This ground plan makes it possible to add two large buildings or wings, with one facing East Thirtieth Street and the other East Thirty-first Street.

The principal facade will face Broadway and will have a central pavillion with flanking wings at either side. The pavillion extending out 8 feet beyond the main building emphasizes the principal entrance which will be level with the ground floor and covered with a beautiful copper Marquise; above this, four magnificent monolithic polished granite

columns twenty feet high, surrounded by Corinthian capitols forms a charming loggia; all carrying a gabled attic story.

The entire first or basement story will be built of beautiful pink and green serpentine granite carefully selected for color and quality, and will consist of a molded tooled base course, rusticated ashler with picked surfaces, and finished with a tooled moulded belt or sill course, together forming the base on which the superstructure of three stories will be erected of slightly varigated light bluff brick laid with raked joints in flemish bond and trimmed with cream Terra Cotta quoins, cornices, attic stories, parapets, etc.

The basement or ground story will contain the general waiting room, executive offices, staff and nurses' dining rooms. The out-department, consisting of a large airy waiting room for patients, four doctor's examination rooms, a pharmacy and men's and women's toilets; an ambulance receiving room for patients with bath and wash slab, adjoining a small fully equipped operating room; a doctor's lounging room; a small isolated ward with attending nurses' quarters; a locker room for patients' clothing; a hydropathic room, and a laboratory with general microscopic room; urine analysis room, animal room and x-ray with dark room. Two stairways, an electric elevator and two electric dumb-waiters will connect with the stories above. In the extension will be located the meat and milk kitchens arranged for full Kosher service, a fully equipped power laundry, an ambulance garage, an autopsy room with cooler and undertaker's room.

The cellar extending under this building and the central part of the main building will contain the heating and power equipment, coal bins for 200 tons of coal, cold storeroom for kitchen supplies, and a storeroom for general supplies.

A beautiful little chapel will occupy the central portion of the first floor and to the right and left, the main men's and women's wards will be located, duplicated in arrangement and

providing a large ward of 12 beds, with windows on three sides, a small adjoining ward of 5 beds, a solarium open in summer and inclosed in glass in winter, a guest room, an examination room equipped with sterilizers, etc., a complete service kitchen and toilets with separate bath rooms. The second story of the laundry wing will be utilized for the care of employees. The third floor, west wing, will contain the maternity ward, practically duplicating the ward below with an additional delivery room and babies' room. The balance of this floor will be reserved for private and semi-private patients with 24 beds. In the fourth floor, west wing, will be located the children's ward similarly laid out and equipped as those below.

The front center will contain the main operating room and accessories, such as sterilizing, instrument, doctors' dressing room, nurses' dressing room, wash rooms, etc., and it will be equipped complete with all the latest devices for all classes of surgical work. It will be two stories in height with a large north window and supplementary skylight and will have an observation gallery for clinics. Adjoining this large room will be a small emergency operating room, also fully equipped. The balance of this story will be devoted temporarily to nurses and staff quarters, and ultimately used for private patients as the institution grows, and a nurses' home is erected.

The entire building will be constructed of absolutely fire-proof materials and every detail has been studied to conform to the most modern sanitary practice. All corridor floors will be of marble and terraza, ward and room floors of composition, and the toilet room floors of tile, all laid directly on the concrete floor construction. There will be no wood trim, all angles being covered with a covered sanitary base at the floor. The operating room will have a high wainscote of glass or marble slabs, and will be the most modern and best equipped room in the city.

The equipment of the building will be complete in every detail including over 150 solid porcelain plumbing fixtures, each carefully selected for its particular use.

The heating system will be from power boilers in the cellar and will be of the vacuum type; an extra boiler will be provided for emergency use; a complete system of steam sterilizing will be installed with insurators on each floor and one large insurator near the kitchen for garbage. The main kitchens will contain every possible convenience. A fully equipped diet or service kitchen with range, steam tables, etc., will adjoin each ward and electric automatic controlled dumbwaiters will carry the food to these from the main kitchen. A modern electric elevator will connect all floors, and also run to the roof garden at the top of the building.

The laundry will contain a large sterilizer of sufficient capacity to accommodate mattresses, and a complete power laundry equipment of 150 bed capacity. The morgue will have a mortuary slab, cooler for two bodies, and adjoin a fully equipped embalming room. An electric ambulance may be taken care of in the garage.

The lawns will be beautifully laid out with enclosing hedges, formal flower gardens, and plantings of rare trees and blooming shrubbery. The main approach will be semi-circular leading up to a stately entrance; an automobile parkage will be provided on the Thirteenth Avenue side for the doctors' use.

While no pains have been spared to make the building thoroughly practical in plan and economical to maintain, it is essentially monumental in character befitting the magnificent gift of its donor.

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The officers and directors of Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association follow: Max Rosen, President; Henry Marelli, First Vice-President; Gustave Mikola,

Second Vice-President; John Kaufman, Treasurer; Abram I. Bluestein, Secretary; David Agins, David Atkind, Sigmund M. Cohn, John Charney, Phillip Diamond, S. Federbush, Jacob Fabian, Samuel Friedlander, Herman Heinrich, Israel Horowitz, Herman Haimowicz, Jacob Koteen, Abram Klenert, Joseph I. Kassel, Herman B. Kitay, Joseph T. Lieblich, Arnold Levy, Max Menein, Samuel Neinken, Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, Jacob Rosenzweig, Morris Scher, Albert H. Slater, Louis Spitz, David Yedwab.

Officers of Ladies' Auxiliary—Mrs. Louis Shnayerson, President; Mrs. John Kaufman, Vice-President; Mrs. John Marcus, Treasurer; Miss Lillian Weinberg, Secretary.

#### CORNERSTONE LAYING OF THE HOSPITAL.

With impressive masonic ceremonies, the cornerstone of the hospital was laid on Monday afternoon, at three-thirty o'clock, October 19, 1914. It was a day which will long be remembered by the people of Paterson, and the distinguished visitors, and in particular by Nathan Barnert, who throughout the day was hailed as "Paterson's Greatest Philanthropist"—"That Grand Old Man" and similar expressions of esteem. For forty-seven days the weather had been most ideal with but few exceptions until Thursday afternoon, October 15, when there was a sudden change and the rain came down in torrents. It continued raining all of the next day and on Saturday, the weather cleared. The sudden change in weather was a source of considerable worry for these in charge of the extensive arrangements and more so to Mr. Barnert, for he had looked forward to this great day for a long time. On Sunday there were some bright prospects, but on Monday morning at four o'clock, there was a terrific rain, thunder and lightning storm. As the day wore on, however, the sun peeped out of the clouds at varying intervals, and finally when the ceremonies were in full swing, the sky was perfectly clear.

It was in every way a memorable day for Nathan Barnert. Over five thousand marchers, representing every Jewish patriotic, religious, social, benevolent and charitable organization in Paterson, together with 1,500 members of the Masonic fraternity including visitors from every part of New Jersey, paraded prior to the ceremonies. The parade started shortly after two o'clock.

The procession formed at the corner of Paterson and Market Streets and proceeded down Market Street to Main, to Broadway and out to the grounds, at East Thirty-first Street. Andrew D. Mason was grand marshal of the procession.

The parade formation was as follows:

Escort of Police.

Dittamo's Band.

Ex-Mayor Barnert and Police

Chief John Bimson in open barouche.

Masonic Fraternity.

Knight Templars.

Grand Lodge of Masons.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Escort of Police.

Grand Marshal, A. D. Mason.

Chief Trumpeter,

Walter J. Andres, Mounted Orderly.

Aides to Grand Marshal—Robert Slingland, Jacob Levine, A. Saltzman, Herman Hertzberg, Louis A. Simon and Jacob Koteen.

Board of Managers—Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Dunkerley's Band.

Uniformed Ranks Jr. O. U. A. M.

Kearney Council.  
Parker Council.  
Watts Cooke Council.  
Totowa Council.  
Public School No. 9, F. and D. Corps.  
Pupils, Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School.

THIRD DIVISION.

De Rosa's Band.  
Independent Order Brith Abraham,  
Silk City Lodge, No. 123.  
A. M. White Lodge.  
Abram Wolf Lodge.  
Paterson Janiveer Lodge.  
Young Men's Hebrew Association and Float.  
Junior Young Men's Hebrew Association.  
Paterson Cadet Band.  
Order Free Sons of Joseph.  
B'Nai Sholom Lodge, No. 14.  
M. S. Joelson Lodge.  
United N. J. Lodge, No. 24, Order of Zion.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Junior Continental F. and D. Corps.  
Order Brith Abraham.  
Barnert Lodge, No. 158.  
Paterson City Lodge, No. 102.  
New Paterson Lodge, 405.  
Workingmen's Circle, represented by its eight branches.  
Independent Arbiter Ring.

One of the most attractive features of the parade consisted of a delegation of about twenty young women of the Y. W. H. A., led by Miss Marie Smith. A blue and white star

was carried in front of their line with streamers of ribbon descending from it. The young women were dressed in white.

A banner was next in line, on which was inscribed: "We thank Paterson's greatest benefactor." The Miriam Barnert Free School banner was carried, Morris Wiener leading this delegation. The Young Men's Society followed. Manuel Goldberg and H. Scherkowitz led the group carrying the Barnert Memorial temple design. Pictures of Nathan and Miriam Barnert and an American banner were carried. Another banner bore the device: "His many charities."

A. I. Philipps was at the head of the group representing the Barnert Memorial Hospital, followed by Benjamin Jacobs. The four carrying the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Barnert were Abe Philipps, Phil Gold, Julius Rose and Jack Summers. At the head of this group was George Surosky. Members of the Y. M. H. A. carried blue and white flags.

The members of the Masonic order in line were: Grand Master Charles P. Russ, Trenton; Deputy Grand Master Edward Searing, Dover; Senior Grand Warden William R. Meakle, Paterson; Junior Grand Warden W. M. Thompson, Red Bank; Grand Treasurer William F. Burk, Trenton; Deputy Grand Secretary T. B. Townley, Trenton; Grand Chaplain Rev. Charles Bowden, Camden; Grand Chaplain Rev. W. M. Mitchan, Hackettstown; Senior Grand Deacon Mahlon Morey, Elizabeth; Junior Grand Deacon Joseph T. Peters, Jersey City; Grand Marshal, William A. Tewes, Jersey City; Junior Grand Steward Percie A. Vivarttas, Weehawken; Grand Sword Bearer Charles Acorn, Paterson; Grand Pursuivant William H. Jones, Newark; Grand Tyler Asher Wilson, Trenton.

District Deputies—Second District, William Herbert Lowe, Paterson; Seventh District, Herbert Rorick, Newark; Fourteenth District, Frank W. Hampton, Long Branch; Fifteenth District, A. C. Reeves, Trenton.

Committeemen—Finance Committee, Palmer H. Charlock, Elizabeth; John S. Neary, Trenton. Ritual Committee, Carl Goetk, Hoboken. Printing Committee, W. A. Schierloch, Masonic Home Committee, John Wilkins, Newark; Austin Hall MacGregor, Newark. Grand Master's Address Committee, Isaac Lowenstein, Newark. Unfinished Business Committee, John W. Arniel, New Brunswick.

Individual Masons—John Gopsill, Jersey City; Richard Preston, Jersey City; A. B. LeMassena, Newark; Charles P. Sparkman, Paterson; Isaac Cheny, Jr.

Miss Zurche, Miss Stocker, Miss Jennings, Miss Teweles, nurses, and Dr. Rosenbluth, Superintendent, and Dr. Herman Levi, doctor at the hospital, rode in an automobile.

#### PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

Opening—"Star Spangled Banner".....Band  
Master of Ceremonies,.....Bro. Hon. Judge Abram Klenert  
Announcement.....Hon. Mayor Fordyce  
Ode—"Blest be the tie that binds,".....The Brethren  
Prayer—Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs.

Reading of Records Deposited and Placing of Cornerstone.  
Ode—"Placed in Form".....The Brethren  
Ceremonies—.....M. W. Grand Master, Charles P. Russ  
Presentation of Trowel to the Most Worshipful Grand

Master.....Bro. Jacob Fabian  
Invocation.....M. W. Grand Master  
Ode—"Thou Who Art God Alone".....The Brethren  
Oration—R. W. Bro. Meakle.....Senior Grand Warden  
Benediction—Grand Chaplain.....The Rev. W. Mitcham  
Selection.....Prof. Dittamo's Band  
Address—Bro. Rev. Dr. Julius Silberfeld.  
Ode.....Hebrew Free School Children  
Address—Bro. Max Rosen.

(President of Hospital).

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Address.....             | Hon. Leon Sanders                   |
| Address.....             | Bro. Dr. I. Le Vine                 |
| History.....             | Bro. Dr. I. Le Vine (Medical Staff) |
| Address.....             | Bro. Hon. Nathan Barnert            |
| Selection—"America"..... | Band                                |
| Closing Prayer.....      | Rev. Moses Hyamson                  |

#### IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ON THE GROUNDS.

The Masonic service which was in charge of Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, was impressive, the Masonic ritual occupying about 45 minutes in its entirety. An interesting feature was the singing of the odes, to the accompaniment of Dittamo's band and which was joined in by the assemblage.

Most Worshipful Grand Master Charles P. Russ, of Elizabeth, officiated at the ceremonies, prior to which the Grand Lodge formed a procession.

#### ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTER CHARLES P. RUSS.

"Men and brethren here assembled, be it known unto you that we are lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country solemnly engaged to erect magnificent buildings, to render service to the craft and to humanity, and above all to fear God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, the great builder of worlds and creator of men.

"We have among us secrets of our art, which may not be divulged, but which are reputable and proper and not repugnant to the laws of God or of man. These have been committed in faith to our keeping, and it is our duty to transmit them in our turn unchanged to those who are to succeed us, so that they remain unimpaired to the remotest generation.

"Unless our craft were good and its calling honorable, it could not, by human providence, have existed for so many centuries, nor would it have been favored with the patronage and care of so many virtuous and illustrious men.

"In the character of the Masons we are gathered here to-day before you all to establish the foundation of a house, which, we pray God, may become and continue a place for the concourse of the wise and the good; wherein justice and love may rule the actions of men, and where shall be demonstrated the beauty of harmony in all the transactions of daily life."

The opening number was the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by introduction of speakers by Judge Abram Klenert.

Mayor Fordyce was the first speaker and paid a tribute to ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert, declaring that the great outpouring of people was an evidence of the esteem and love which this community holds for the founder of many enduring monuments. Mayor Fordyce referred to the noble deeds of Miriam Barnert and how since her death this pleasant work of charity is being done and carried on by Mr. Barnert. In closing, Mayor Fordyce said that the city will benefit by his example and be an incentive to all to arise and follow in the performance of good deeds.

The Ode, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," was then sung, followed by prayer, by the first Rabbi of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, the Rev. Dr. Abram S. Isaacs.

The records were then placed in the cornerstone. The contents were as follows:

1. History of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Hospital from its beginning as a dispensary, including a copy of the first minutes and charter.

2. Program of exercises of Hebrew Free School Children.

3. Biography of Hon. Nathan Barnert, up to October 19, 1914, including the announcement of the gift for the new hospital, history of the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School; history of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple, with interesting incidents in the life of Mr. Barnert showing his character and achievements; also communications of

appreciation from President Woodrow Wilson, the late President William McKinley and Henry Clews, banker of New York City; the first annual message of Nathan Barnert to the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Paterson, April 16, 1883, following his election as Mayor; a letter of appreciation from the late Reverend Dr. Charles D. Shaw, D. D., to Nathan Barnert for his generous act in turning over the Barnert Temple to the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, which edifice had been destroyed in the big fire of 1902.

4. Copy of the Deed for the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital.

5. A song of praise in Hebrew by John Charney.

6. The Hebrew Name of the Deity.

7. Abbreviated sentences of the Psalms of David in Hebrew, artistically arranged on Parchment by Meyer Neufeld, of Posen, Germany, about seventy-five years ago.

8. Correspondence of Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M.

9. Rosters of Cataract City Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., 1897-1914.

10. An acrostic of Biblical names by Jane Jacobson, niece of Nathan Barnert.

11. Program of the last concert for the benefit of the hospital, containing a description of the institution.

12. The last annual report of the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School Association.

13. Photograph of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple.

14. The program of exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, October 19, 1914.

15. A letter of thanks from the Publicity Committee to Michael T. Baum, City Editor of the "Evening News,"

through whose kindness the committee were able to accomplish the desired results.

16. Copies of Paterson newspapers.

17. A short history of Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., since its inception and written by Past Master Edward Livingston.

18. Photographs of Nathan and Miriam Barnert.

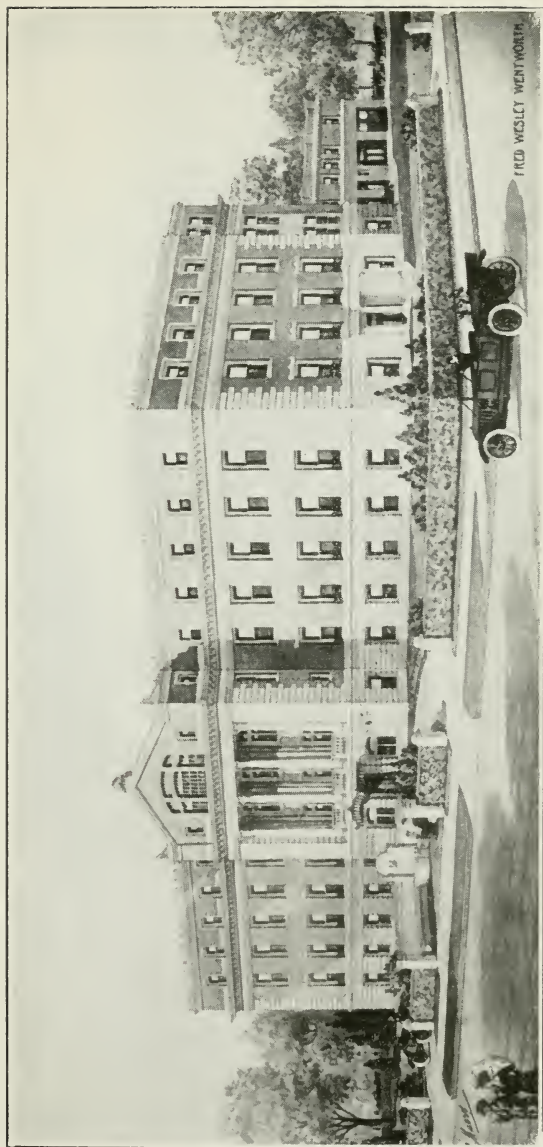
Photographs of officers of Paterson-Orange Lodge, list of past masters of the lodge.

Report of the Grand Lodge proceedings, 1914.

#### PRESENTATION OF TROWEL.

Jacob Fabian, chairman of the building committee, presented the trowel to the Grand Master in the following language:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, on behalf of the Building Committee of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association, I am honored in being asked to present to you the trowel which is necessary in order to perform the ceremonies properly. We gather here to place in proper position under your direction and with your co-operation the cornerstone of this building, which has been donated to the people of the city of Paterson by our Brother, the Honorable Nathan Barnert. Our Dear Brother Barnert and members of the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association view this day with great pride and are glad that they are participating in honoring you, Most Worshipful Sir, to perform the ceremonies and laying the cornerstone of this building. I take pleasure in presenting you with this trowel so you may spread the cement—not alone which will unite this building in one compact mass, but also the cement of brotherly love and affection regardless of race, creed or religion."



NATHAN AND MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

TAMMOR, LENOX  
AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

How many citizens of Paterson fully appreciate the noble men and women who have from time to time, out of their big hearts, generous instincts, and open purses, contributed so much to our happiness, to human uplift generally, as well as to the amelioration of conditions that sometimes surround the humble and the lowly? It would be an injustice to our people as a whole to intimate that they fail utterly to appreciate the great and the good things that are done in their behalf by the charitably disposed, for such is not the case. We should pause occasionally, however, to consider the many benefactions with which we have been blessed; not only to prove with what thankful spirit they have been received, but also that others may be encouraged to "go and do likewise."

To attempt to name or to number the very long honor roll of generous men and women of this city whose memories will be revered by all posterity because of their works, would be impossible now; first, because the time at my disposal is all too limited in which to do justice to so large a subject, and secondly, because of the length of the list I might inadvertently overlook some of them.

We are gathered here to-day to lay the cornerstone of a hospital in which the ablest of physicians and nurses will minister to the sick and will use their best endeavors to restore them to health and vigor. This building, at its full completion, will be admirably adapted to all the purposes intended; and the gift to the people of Paterson, without respect to creed or religion, race or color, of our highly honored, much respected citizen and Brother Mason, the Honorable Nathan Barnert, a former Mayor of this city, a man and a Mason in all that the words imply, and one who through all the years of his long business and public life has held the esteem of all good citizens.

What has actuated him to confer upon us this great blessing is more than I know. Perhaps he has adapted the language

of Virgil to the situation, wherein he said: "Being myself no stranger to suffering, I have learned to relieve the suffering of others." For it is no secret that our friend and Brother has not enjoyed the best of health for some time.

Notwithstanding, this building will be a magnificent structure, and a handsome gift. The donor has long ago betrayed that spirit of magnanimity which has culminated, in the sunset of his life, in this great work, by erecting other, and equally enduring monuments to the memory of his dearly beloved wife, for which our people honor him, and for which posterity will always bless him. On this very street are two such buildings, each the best of its kind, and each erected and dedicated to her who was his best friend, his counselor, and devoted helpmate, the late Miriam Barnert. The first, a Free School where children reared in the Hebrew faith are educated; the second, a Synagogue where orthodox Hebrews may worship Jehovah. Our people, irrespective of their religious beliefs, have a very warm spot in their hearts toward the Synagogue, for we well remember when Paterson was devastated by a great fire, and many churches were burned, the Synagogue was thrown open to Christians who for a long time worshipped the Christ of their faith under the same roof where the Hebrew worshipped the Jehovah of his. Brother Barnert had much to do with this arrangement, and I cite the incident only to show that with his generosity he combines the quality of delightful broadmindedness. Doubt has been expressed if history records a previous instance of Gentile and Jew worshipping in the same synagogue. Be that as it may, this gentle courtesy of the Hebrews toward Christians in distress is but an additional proof that the form of one's religion is of small moment; it is the end in view that counts. The mode of attaining it should make us brothers here below, for we all look forward to the same habitat beyond the grave, where there will be no distinction of race

or religion, where peace and joy shall reign throughout eternity, and where all shall be known as children of one Father, God.

"We meet at one gate  
When all's over. The ways they are many and wide,  
And seldom are two days the same. Side by side.  
May we stand at the same little door when all's done!  
The ways they are many, the end it is one."

Shakespeare said of men. "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

Brother Barnert was neither born great, nor had he greatness thrust upon him, but clearly he has achieved it. Yet he wears the mantle of his greatness with most becoming modesty. Honored, respected, beloved, ripe in a rich experience augmented constantly through his accumulating, crowding, crowning years, let us indulge the hope that he may have still before him in this world much of life, during which may it be his portion to see the many labors of his love come into the fullest of flower, and bloom to the joy and happiness of all humanity!

In laying this cornerstone to-day the Grand Lodge of Masons discharges a very pleasant task. In ancient times Freemasons were concerned only with the erection of material edifices, to which numberless massive and beautiful buildings, that still endure in many European countries, amply testify.

The scope of Freemasonry has been broadened in comparatively recent years so that to-day members of the Craft are engaged in building honor, character, integrity, and righteous living into the human structure, to the elevation and enrichment of our species. The tools of the ancient Craftsman are still used to teach, symbolically many great and wholesome truths. The twenty-four inch gauge, the common gavel, the plumb, the level, the square, and the trowel, may all be found in our lodge rooms, and each points a most salutary lesson. The plumb, for instance, with which the operative mason tests perpendiculars, admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several

stations before God and man. Again, the trowel, which spreads the cement that unites a building into one common mass, teaches us, by its symbolism, to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection, to labor in harmony, and to avoid dissension. It is not such a far cry, therefore, from the Speculative Masonry of to-day to the Operative Masonry of our forebears; from the symbolic edifice to the material.

Kindness and condescension, faith, hope, charity boundless as the universe, brotherly love, relief, and truth, are but a few of our tenets, and these and many more it is our ever present wish and aim to inculcate.

How singularly appropriate it seems that the Masonic Fraternity should lay the cornerstone of a hospital! By this very act we have already built into its foundation those principles for which Freemasonry stands, not the least of which are charity and relief. As these four walls shoulder by degrees toward the sky, the square of rectitude, of honor, of fair dealing, of virtue, and of righteousness, will be constantly at the right hand of the artisan. The level which he will use to test the accuracy of his work suggests to us the immortality of the soul, and the life to come. We cannot long abide here, and we are taught to hold eternity ever in view. But dissolution holds no terrors for the true Freemason, nor is he disconcerted by the inevitability of its approach, for Masonry teaches a sublime and unfaltering faith in God, and the desirability of full preparedness for the hereafter.

The Scriptural text, "Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man," sums up in a brief sentence a Mason's obligatory commitments. To spread this doctrine is the purpose of Freemasonry. Its success in the past is attested by thousands of years of existence and honorable history. If its principles continue to be held as sacredly and inviolably in the future as they have been in the past, its

influence will be felt wherever civilization extends until time shall be no more.

#### ADDRESS OF DR. SILBERFELD.

Rev. Dr. Julius Silberfeld, of Newark, arose and delivered a most interesting address, lauding former Mayor Barnert for the princely gift which made the hospital possible. "Charity," he said, "is greater than mercy, for charity can be given to the poor only and the needy, whereas mercy can also be given to the rich and those who do not need it. It is a grand thought that in these days of war and horror, there remain those who are humane and generous. While the nations are slaughtering each other, our Nathan Barnerts are doing good and continue to minister to the needy. Such an institution as this will stand as a perpetual monument to the donor."

The school children of the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School at this point sang odes and psalms.

#### MR. ROSEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Max Rosen, president of the Hospital Association, made the following address:

"Master of Ceremonies, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a feeling of the deepest humility that I undertake to stand up here before this august and distinguished gathering on such an auspicious occasion. After hearing such prominent and able speakers, what can I say? You have heard words of praise heaped on Nathan Barnert, whose wonderful philanthropies embrace Jew and Gentile alike, and whose public spirit has been manifested on all occasions and whose most useful life is an inspiration to us all.

"It would be a blessing for this community, if all were like him, for there would be peace and love and perfect humility. It is indeed fortunate for our community to be blessed with a Nathan Barnert who has the heart and the means to devote

and spread his good works for the building of a hospital, where can be treated alike, Jew and Gentile, black and white, rich and poor, and yet his unsurpassed philanthropy entails a great responsibility upon us. What are we going to do with this magnificent institution when built? We are willing to contribute our share so as to make it a credit to our city and an honor to our State." Mr. Rosen closed with a further appeal, and on conclusion of his address was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, the gift of the employes of the silk firm of J. Rosen & Son.

#### ADDRESS OF JUDGE SANDERS.

Judge Leon Sanders, of New York, brought greetings and congratulations from his home city. "On this day when you have laid the cornerstone of what will be the grandest hospital in the State of New Jersey," he said, "I cannot forget the covenant made in New York many, many years ago. When the first band of Jewish refugees landed on our shores 258 years ago, Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, refused to permit them to land, and they said, 'Don't send us back, we have no place to go to, but to go and throw ourselves into the ocean.' Governor Stuyvesant made them sign a contract, the terms of which were agreed to, that they would look after their own poor, their own sick and bury their own dead. That contract was legally and morally binding on our ancestors, is binding on their descendants and our successors. We have established hospitals for the healing of the sick for all who may come, regardless of faith or creed. Having the contract in mind, we have established Jewish orphan asylums, we have established homes for the aged and infirm. Having the contract in mind, we have established other institutions and have maintained them, so that he who enters does so with new hope and good will. I, as a citizen, come here to pay my respects. I am glad to come here and pay that tribute to your city and

to that grand old man. All honor, all credit to that man whose life is being spent in establishing charitable institutions, and may he enjoy the pleasure of his acts for many years to come, a life which is full of hope and courage, of love and devotion to the memory of that noble woman who was his helpmate and life partner. I congratulate the city of Paterson, that it can boast of such a citizen. He has established kindergartens, a synagogue and a hospital. I hope the Great Father will grant him many years of life so that he may be able to establish other charities as the people may require."

DR. LE VINE READS HISTORY.

Dr. Israel Le Vine, of the medical staff, one of the original founders of the dispensary, delivered an interesting history of the institution and told of the trials and tribulations encountered in the building. He closed by congratulating the public and paid a tribute to Nathan Barnert.

ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR NATHAN BARNERT.

"Mr. Chairman, friends and societies, I do not propose to take up much of your time in speaking. Deeds speak more than words. I am glad to be able to accomplish some good.

Those assisting in this great and glorious work of caring for the sick, it is conceded, are doing a most worthy work. To you, in charge, the gratifying spectacle of so large a turn-out is due, and to you, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey, with your good offices, Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, and sojourning brethren, I extend a right royal welcome greeting.

May no injury befall the builders; may we witness the completion and dedication, and may God's blessing be upon this undertaking."

The band then played "America," the assemblage joining led the closing prayer. in the singing. The Rev. Moses Hyamson, of New York,

BANQUET IN THE MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HEBREW  
FREE SCHOOL.

It was well toward seven o'clock and the guests had about all assembled when former Mayor Nathan Barnert, accompanied by Chief of Police John Bimson appeared. Every man rose and cheered him until he had taken his place at the head of the table, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Following him came Mayor Robert H. Fordyce, who was also vigorously cheered and Judge Abram Klenert, who received the same attention. Henry Marelli, the toastmaster of the evening, sat at Mr. Barnert's right and Chief of Police Bimson at his left. Those at the speakers' table were ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert, Mayor Robert H. Fordyce, Judge Abram Klenert, William R. Meakle, Rabbi Julius Silberfeld, of Newark; Max Rosen, Theodore B. Townley, Chief of Police John Bimson, Henry Marelli, Charles P. Russ, Edward M. Searing, Mayor George N. Seger, of Passaic.

The decorations were autumn leaves and around the lights the Masonic insignia. The menu follows:

Martini cocktail, grape fruit, Marachino cherry; fish, Kennebec salmon, Mayonaise dressing, Holland potatoes; relishes, celery, Queen olives, radishes, tomato salad; soup, chicken, Hungarian goulash; roast, spring chicken, French peas; dessert, assorted pies, ices, coffee noir, beer, seltzer, cigars "Que Placer."

CONGRATULATIONS.

When the last course had been served, Mr. Henry Marelli, as toastmaster, opened the post prandial exercises. First he read regrets from a great number of prominent men

who had been invited, but were unable to be present. The same congratulatory note was breathed through all these messages and all bespoke for former Mayor Barnert, a long life to come of usefulness and helpfulness to the community. One of the most notable was the one from the Hebrew Shelter and Immigration Aid Society.

Mr. Marelli opened the speechmaking by pointing out that the day had been unexpectedly enjoyable. First, as to the parade, he asked what could have been better. Next, the ceremony. It was so impressive and beneficial that its influence must have been helpful to all who came within the circle of the voices of the speakers. And lastly, the dinner. It was all a tribute to the worth of the former mayor and it was a tribute which was deserved, otherwise it would not have been given. The people of these times are not given to honoring men who do not deserve it, and this outpouring of fellow citizens demonstrates that the respect which men earn by their good deeds is given to them, even more freely than ever before. He added that Mr. Barnert will not be remembered by his charitable deeds alone, but that he made a splendid record when he was mayor of the city, that as such he had been incorruptible and fulfilled his duties without regard to political alliances or results to himself.

The first speaker called upon was Mr. Max Rosen, president of the Hospital Association. He went over the ground briefly that he had covered in the afternoon and then made an eloquent plea for liberal support of the institution, pointing out the great good it will do in the community, and expressing the hope that it will always appeal to Paterson as strongly as it did yesterday. He told of the munificent gifts which Mr. Barnert has made, but pointed to this as the most liberal of all, and most calculated to be beneficial to the people of the city. Mr. Barnert then arose and said he hoped that all those at the cornerstone laying with many more, would be present at the

dedication when he assured them even more impressive exercises would follow. He closed by saying that Rabbi Moses Hyamson was in the audience and he would like him introduced to the audience.

The toastmaster then introduced him formally, saying that he had not been long in this country and that the gathering would be glad to hear a few words from him.

Rabbi Hyamson said that this had indeed been a great day, for the city, and for the Jewish people in the city. He analyzed the word "hospital," saying that it is a word with pathetic associations and that to the average mind it suggests human suffering and ills such as all flesh is heir to. The word hospital, he said, means house of God, and truly a place of healing is a house of God, for it brings comfort to those who are racked with pain and suffering. He said the hospital which has been founded will be a perpetual memorial to the great philanthropist who made it possible. He said the foundation of this hospital has two aspects, one being that it is absolutely undenominational and that it will be open for all sufferers regardless of religion or creed.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

The only credentials for admission to it are suffering and sickness. And yet, at the same time, said the rabbi, the Jewish people can claim that it is a Jewish institution and he urged his co-religionists to see to it that at this hospital people of Jewish faith have their religious scruples regarding diet strictly respected in order that during their suffering and agony they be relieved of any burden of conscience so far as their religious scruples are concerned. Rabbi Hyemson said that unconsciously ex-Mayor Barnert had established three institutions which help to make the three pillars that hold up the world—scholarship, worship and philanthropy, for he erected first a school, then a place of worship and finally he has added a hos-

pital. The rabbi insisted again that the Jewish diet might be provided at the hospital, as much for the health of the patients as for religious beliefs.

#### GRAND MASTER SPEAKS.

The next was a brief congratulatory address by Grand Master of Masons, Mr. Charles P. Russ, after which, led by Dittamo's band, practically every one joined in another parade to the Armory to see the exposition. At the Armory the paraders, with the band still in the lead, circled the hall, then they all separated into groups and saw the exposition. Those present at the banquet were William Herbert Lowe, August B. Finkel, Isaac Coburn, William H. Gee, Robert Kimboch, William Brameld, Charles C. Scott, Edward Livingston, William Elliot, R. Rosenbluth, W. Clarence Solomon, John Milligan, Harry J. Coyerata, Hoboken; C. J. Simoni, Hoboken; G. Pittis, Ridgewood; Charles W. Hanleys, Dr. Joseph Schapiro, Dr. William Veenstra, Dr. J. J. Greengrass, Dr. D. H. Mendelsohn, Dr. B. C. Magennis, Bernard Freimark, John G. Gopsill, Charles P. Sparkman, George W. Parker, W. F. J. White, Albert H. Slater, Dr. William Spicker, Dr. Walter M. Winter, Dr. Jacob Roemer, Dr. Vigna, Dr. Thomas A. Dingman, Dr. Leo Joffe, Dr. C. Gutz, H. C. Rorick, Isaac Silverstein, Harry B. Haines, Dr. Cyril Barnert, Samuel Jacobs, Bernhard Meyerowitz, Arnold Levy, Thomas Bottomley, David G. Smith, George S. Hilton, N. M. Townley, Jr., Dr. Shnayerson, Dr. I. Le Vine, Dr. I. Feigenoff, M. S. King, Fred W. Wentworth, W. B. Bryant, A. D. Mason, Abe Kaufman, A. L. Simon, Isadore Simon, Michael T. Baum, Jules C. Levine, Albert Rhodes, Pierce Rosenthal, Philip Drosky, Isaac Wollenberg, John Reid Morris, John R. Wilson, James T. Taylor, John Grossgebauer, Herman Hertzberg, Morris Goldberg, Jacob Rosen, Harry E. Rosen, W. H. Kaplander, Samuel Schamash, Jacob H. Levin, Abe Wolf, C. H.

Roth, J. H. Cook, Stuart Kay, John Little, J. Silver, Dr. Gordon G. Walton, H. J. White, William H. Jones, P. H. Charwek, Abe Schwalbe, George Lewin, A. Salz-  
 mair, J. Wolf, George Harris, S. M. Schwartz, Henry L. Berdan, Burton H. Allbee, Rev. Carlo P. Alterelli,  
 Charles Acorn, James T. MacDonald, William E. Eaton, Joseph, Rugby, Richard H. Brammeld, George Greenhalgh,  
 Henry Carnation, Andrew B. Young, William Raupin, Joseph Starrs, William H. Spears, William H. Brammeld, Joseph  
 Kreelaussy, Nat King, John Ritter, Archie Rose, Harry Braverman, Morris Wiener, Boas Barnert, Rev. A. H. Longley,  
 Thomas Rogers, W. M. Mitchen, Richard Preston, Charles W. Feeney, William A. Schierlah, Judge Carrington Cabell,  
 George S. O'Neill, Philip Diamond, I. Horwitz, J. Koteen, Louis Spitz, S. Federbush, H. Haimowicz, Jacob Fabian, H.  
 B. Kitay, Rev. M. Hyamson, M. Scher, Abram Bluestein, Samuel Friedlander, David Agins, Sigmund M. Cohn, John  
 Charney, Jacob Rosenzweig, Samuel Neinken, Gustave Mikola, Max Menein, David Yedwab, Joseph Lieblich, Washing-  
 ton R. Cook, Frank Sweetman, Robert Walker, Joseph I. Kassel, John Kaufman, Sergeant Charles F. Sautter, Patrolmen  
 Romary, Sweetman, Graham, Garrison, Weeder, Bunce, Vanderbok, Rickenbach, Arnold, Cook, Walker and Keating.

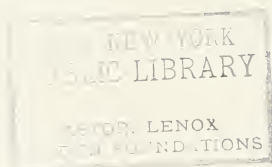
#### COMMITTEES.

Arrangements—Max Rosen, Chairman; Abram I. Blue-  
 stein, Secretary; David Agins, David Atkind, S. M. Cohn,  
 Arnold Levy, Henry Marelli, John Charney, P. Diamond,  
 Sendor Federbush, Jacob Fabian, S. Friedlander, H. Heinrich,  
 I. Horowitz, H. Haimowicz, J. Koteen, John Kaufman, Judge  
 Abram Klenert, J. I. Kassel, H. B. Kitay, J. Lieblich, M.  
 Menein, J. Mikola, S. Neinken, Rabbi I. Rosenberg, J.  
 Rosenzweig.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATHAN AND MIRIAM BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Top Row—Left to Right—Jacob Rosenzweig, John Charney, David Yedwab, Henry Marelli, John Kaufman, Herman Heinrichs, David Atkind, Sigmund M. Cohn, Morris Scher, Abram I. Bluestein, Gustav D. Mikola, Herman Haimowicz, Barnert, Boas  
 Centre Row—Samuel Neinken, Joseph T. Lieblich, Albert H. Slater, Hon. Abram Klenert, Hon. Nathan  
 Barnert, Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, Jacob Fabian, Arnold Levy.  
 Bottom Row—Phillip Diamond, Sender Federbush, Isadore Horowitz, Louis Spitz, Max Rosen, David Agins, Joseph Kassel, Max Menckin, Samuel Friedlander.



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AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Reception—Max Menein, Chairman; M. Scher, S. Federbush, H. Haimowicz and I. Horowitz.

Publicity—A. H. Slater, chairman; Louis Spitz, Arnold Levy, Jacob Fabian and Henry Marelli.

Speakers—Ex-Mayor Nathan Barnert, chairman; Jacob Fabian, H. Haimowicz, Samuel Friedlander, Henry Marelli and Joseph Liebllich.

Program—Joseph Kassel, Chairman; Henry Marelli, Louis Spitz, Joseph Liebllich and Max Rosen.

#### COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF MASONIC SERVICE.

To take charge of the Masonic services during the laying of the cornerstone, a special committee was appointed, from Paterson-Orange Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., by Master B. Freimark. The committee was composed of the following members:

John Bimson, P. M., Chairman; Andrew D. Mason, P. M.; Edward Livingston, P. M.; Andrew B. Young, P. M.; W. Brammeld, W. H. Brammeld, William H. Speirs, W. Elliott, Secretary; David B. Smith, Jacob Fabian, A. H. Slater, Jacob Silver, John Ritter, Thomas Bottomly, Joseph Krulan.



## THE HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society with which Miriam Barnert was actively connected for eighteen years, having been its first president, and serving in that capacity from 1883 until 1901, is a power for good in Paterson. The society has had a most interesting history.

On December 5, 1883, the wives of the members of the congregation B'Nai Jeshurun,—Barnert Memorial Temple—touched by the sufferings of the poor, held a meeting in the vestry rooms of the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun—then located on Van Houten Street, and discussed plans tending toward the amelioration of the conditions of the city's unfortunates. That winter was an especially hard one for the poor and worthy, but the noble women without outside help, and without making a public appeal for subscriptions went to work undaunted, and, encouraged by their success, decided to create a permanent organization.

It was but natural that the honor of being its first president should be bestowed upon one whose untiring efforts in behalf of humanity were then generally praised, a woman who was doing splendid work in all spheres of philanthropic activity. And this mantel fell upon the shoulders of Miriam Barnert. It was during the first administration of Mayor Nathan Barnert the society had its impetus and inception. Mr. Barnert had been elected in April of that year, and his acts, coupled with the sterling love of his wife, in a large measure encouraged and spurred the charitably inclined women to relieve the sufferings of the poor. When Mayor Barnert donated the property at the corner of Broadway and Straight Street, to the Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, it was stipulated that rooms be reserved for the society. Since then the work

of mercy has gone on unceasingly, directed from that Temple of God.

Mrs. Barnert proved to be a tireless worker. She radiated sunshine and good cheer. Through all the discouragements and in the darkening hours, her magnetic personality dominated, and she urged all to "do and dare." She performed her work faithfully and when she was stricken and removed from the ranks and sent on her way to that reward which is meted out to all good souls, there was sadness in the ranks. Miriam Barnert's lesson of perseverance, however, had well been assimilated, and although that noble woman was not present in the material sense, spiritually, the memory of her splendid endeavors held all, and even today, Miriam Barnert's magnificent personality still lingers and pervades the meeting room.

Mrs. Barnert was succeeded by Mrs. Jane Cohen, who held that position until the election of Mrs. George Feder, of Passaic, who served for two years. In 1903, Mrs. Jennie Cohen was elected president, a position she is still occupying with considerable executive ability.

The society since its organization has increased in membership from a list of seventeen to an enrollment of over two hundred. Other officers in addition to Mrs. Barnert on the inception of the organization were Mrs. Jennie Cohen, Vice-President; Mrs. George Feder, Treasurer, and the late Mrs. A. L. Schwartz, Secretary.

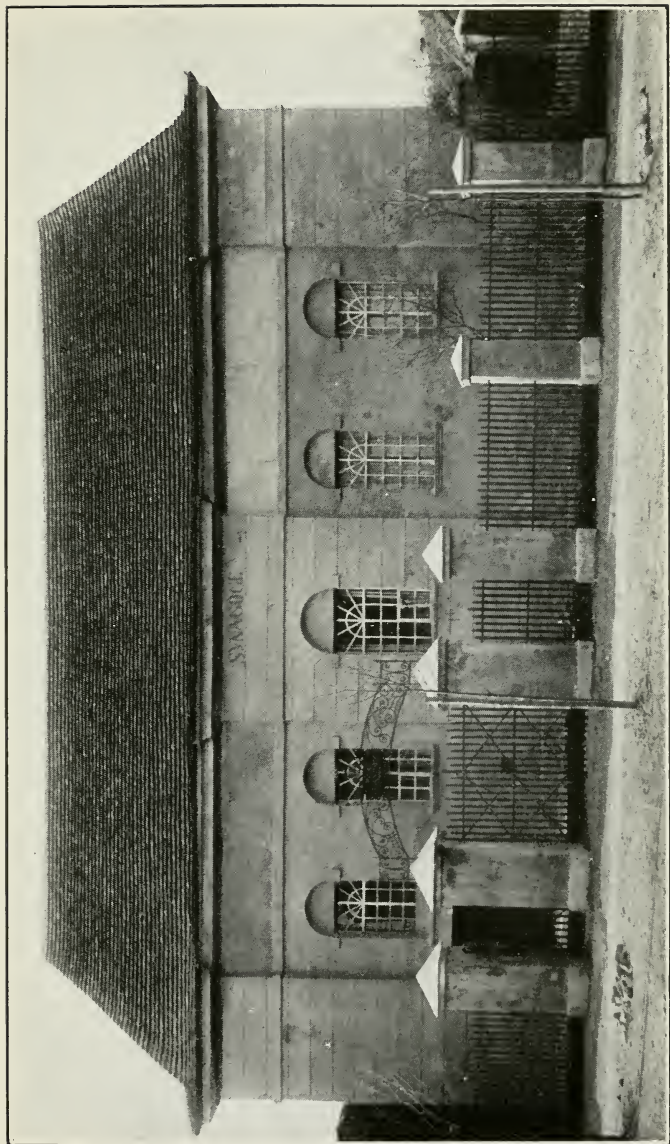
From time to time, as the stress of the needy increased, it became necessary for the society to devise other means of raising funds, the annual dues proving insufficient to administer as effectually and expeditiously as the cases warranted. Among the various means resorted to for raising funds were balls, concerts, strawberry festivals, fairs, card parties and performances, each one with most gratifying results.

In 1908 the association appropriately celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary with a social gathering at the society's rooms, at which time six charter members were present, namely, Mrs. Jacob Levy, Mrs. Morris Feder, Mrs. Marcus Cohn, Mrs. Jane Cohen, Mrs. Henry Nathan and Mrs. Tennie Diamond.

The work of the society is conducted quietly and without any ostentatious show. There are no public appeals for subscriptions, the source of income being from card parties and other forms of entertainment. The good sisters of mercy can well be proud of their work. Great are conventions to consider all kinds of reform, but the men and women who are doing most for the poor, are almost none of them in conventions, but are handpickers at work in the slums and among the destitute. There are such men and women whose names are never in the newspapers, who know where the poor live and where the orphan children are. They are everywhere present where help is needed.

The present officers are: Mrs. Jennie Cohen, President; Mrs. Charles Elbow, Vice-President; Mrs. Pauline Levine, Treasurer, and Mrs. Tennie Diamond, Secretary.





SYNAGOGUE IN POSEN, GERMANY, BUILT BY NATHAN BARNERT.

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## JEPHTHA LODGE, NO. 143, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI BRITH.

All those who are members of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith—considered the most powerful agency in existence for the protection of Jews—have a just cause to feel a pardonable pride in the work it has achieved in an extensive field of endeavor. It could, with honor, rest upon what has already been accomplished, but the Order is not content to do this for the members are aware that there are serious problems still to be solved. They have set their determination on meeting these difficulties and contentions face to face, fearlessly and unselfishly, with the end in view of the moral, physical and intellectual advancement of world-wide Jewry.

In every land can be found workers in this splendid cause—men and women—whose noble fidelity have been shining beacons of encouragement to the down-trodden, the oppressed and poor, the sick and needy. Just such a band of loyal Jews can be found in Paterson, their various activities being expressed and finding outlet in all fields of local endeavor.

Jephtha Lodge, No. 143, was organized on May 15, 1870, with thirty members. The first meetings were held in the Grand Army, or Washington Hall, Fair and Washington Streets, which was destroyed by fire in 1890. Three charter members are still living—Nathan Barnert, Alexander Simon and Bernard Katz. Among other old members are I. H. Levine, who joined the local lodge in 1879, and who was at one time president and is now its secretary; William Kaliski, and Julius Solomon and Albert Leipsinger, of New York City. No. 143 is the only local in Passaic County and is a member of District No. 3, composed of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia numbering a total of 150 lodges.

The principal object of the B'Nai Brith is to assist Jewish widows and orphans. Only recently the local lodge contributed \$120 to the war sufferers. There is at this writing a campaign on to raise about half a million dollars to this fund in this country alone. District No. 3, is at the present time erecting a \$200,000 Orphan Asylum in Erie, Pennsylvania, an institution, which dedicated in the summer of 1914, will be completed in 1916. At that time, the district convention will be held in Erie, and Paterson members of the order will participate in the joyous celebration, as they have aided in the raising of this magnificent building fund.

#### EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRIBUTE.

\* \* \* "I have known the B'Nai Brith for many years, for its good work, for the social opportunities that it gives, and as a model Jewish society. And when I say a model Jewish society, I mean a society that may be a model for all societies. If, in what I have said, I have conveyed to you my high appreciation of the people you represent—the oldest people in the world—the people that is entitled really to be the aristocrats of the world, and yet who make the best Republicans—I have succeeded in what I hoped to do."

#### A PATRIOTIC UNDERTAKING.

##### EDITORIAL, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

A real service for Jewish Immigrants is planned by the National Organization, the B'Nai Brith, whose convention at Washington appointed a committee to formulate plans for ameliorating the living conditions of new arrivals in this country and to encourage their settlement away from the congested centers of population.

This is the task assumed by the B'Nai Brith on behalf of the Jewish immigrant. It is a patriotic duty, the successful

performance of which will entitle that organization to the thanks of all people.

#### THE ORDER'S ACTIVITIES.

It presented to the people of the United States a statue of religious liberty in Philadelphia.

It induced our government to act during the persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

It secured the intervention of the United States government in support of the universal protest against the Kischineff massacre.

It caused to be made known to the Russian government, through Count de Witte, the sentiments of the American people concerning the persecution of the Jews.

It has awakened public conscience, aroused official activity, and secured important legislation against the "White Slave Traffic."

It is conducting a vigorous and effective campaign against the caricature of the Jew on the American stage.

#### PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI BRITH.

The Independent Order of B'Nai Brith has taken upon itself the mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests and those of humanity; of developing and elevating the mental and moral character of the people of our faith; of inculcating the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism; of supporting science and art; alleviating the wants of the poor and needy; visiting and attending the sick; coming to the rescue of victims of persecution; providing for, protecting and assisting the widow and orphan on the broadest principles of humanity.

## HENRY JONES.

FOUNDER OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI BRITH.

"If you believe that your becoming a member will advance your position in civil or social life you will be disappointed. If your early training has been such that you cannot forget every distinction which position and wealth, intellect and education create between man and man, then renounce at once your desire of joining our brotherhood.

Be careful and examine yourself and know whether you have sufficient strength of character, human love and patience to redeem a fallen brother by the ties alone to which you swear allegiance.

The character of our obligation is such that of necessity the brother of the covenant can find in our Temple nothing less than a band of men possessing the Divine endowment of self-sacrifice."

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, JEPHTHA LODGE LODGE, NO. 143.

Jacob Fabian, President; Morris Rhodes, Vice-President; I. H. Levine, Secretary; Herman Heinrichs, Treasurer; Bernard Klingbeil, Warden; Hugo Munzer, Guardian; Nathan Barnert, Boas Barnert, Bernard Katz, Julius Solomon, William Kaliski, A. Leipsiger, A. Simon, Meyer Barnert, H. B. Kitay, Dr. Leo Mannheimer, Henry Goldstein, S. Friedlander, A. H. Slater, A. Schwartz, M. A. Barth, Sender Federbush, L. Gottlieb, Elias Goldstein, A. Altschuler, M. Altschuler, I. Hirschberg, Joseph Jacobsohn, I. Basch, Samuel Jacobs, A. Einhorn, M. Harris, Judge Abram Klenert, S. Kurtz, H. Bersh, Israel Le Vine, M. D., I. Horowitz, Louis Spitz, Jacob Konner, David Gordon, M. Bernstein, Benjamin L. Stein, Max Rosen, Harry Joelson, Max Gold, Gustav Mikola, E. Fuld, Max Stam, Louis Urdang, Phillip Diamond, Meyer Levine, H. Haimowicz, I. Jacobs, M. Steinberg, Joseph T. Lieblich and Joseph C. Price.

## PATERSON HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

One of the most unique organizations in Paterson, composed of a body of men who have done valiant work quietly and unostentatiously, is the Paterson Hebrew Free Loan Association. As its name implies, this society has been formed to distribute loans to worthy persons in need of aid and in this way obviating the necessity of giving and receiving charity.

The association was formed in May, 1900, with a capital of \$200 donated by members of the Board of Directors. The meetings were held in the homes of members until six years ago when the association located in its permanent home in the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School building on Broadway.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association is a unique body inasmuch as no interest is charged on loans, the money being distributed to worthy persons.

The purposes of the association as outlined by its founders during all these years have never been lost sight of. They are:

(1). To keep the door of hope open for all who need encouragement.

(2). To help them regain their better-self.

(3). To assist them to do better in the future than they have done in the past.

(4). To teach them to do business with this association by borrowing as much as they need, and who can afford to loan, by repaying in installments as soon as they are able to do so.

(5). To obviate the necessity of giving and receiving charity.

"Encouragement" is the one word that will describe most fully the work that this institution endeavors to do. Often an individual must suffer for his own misdeeds, sometimes he may

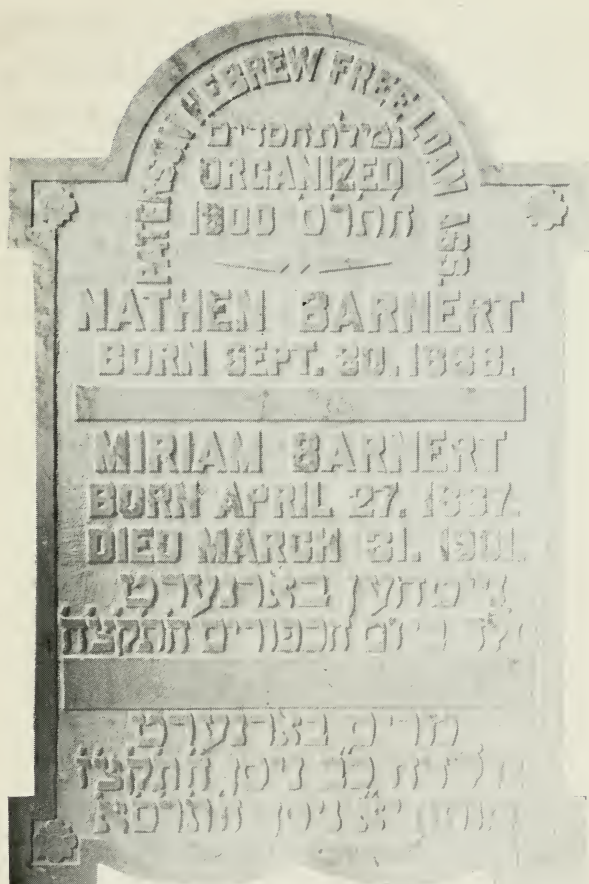
have to suffer from circumstances that he cannot be held responsible for. The world is frequently hard on those who will not progress. This institution lends a guiding hand. It helps that man to gird up his loins until a way for advancement is opened.

And this is done without sacrifice to that particular man's self-respect.

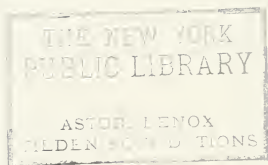
During its existence the association has loaned about \$50,000 and how faithful has been its trust, can be noted from the fact that in all these years the society has practically not lost one cent, and at the present time has over 250 borrowers on its list. There is now a handsome total of \$7,500 working capital with over \$1,500 cash on hand. The membership fees are five cents a week. Money is loaned from sums of \$10 to \$75 and an attempt is being made to increase the capital so that loans can be made as high as \$150. The association has been enabled to continue its work through voluntary contributions and public entertainments. There are 350 members.

The association, at a mass meeting held in the Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School, presented a marble tablet to Nathan Barnert, in appreciation of his efforts and interests in the society. The presentation was made by Judge Abram Klenert. The following made addresses: The Rev. Marius Rasinsky, rabbi of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple; Chief Rabbi Rosenberg of the orthodox congregation of Paterson, and the Rev. Marcus Rosenstein, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Barnert has been a member of the Loan Association for many years. It was shortly after the death of his wife, that he gave the association a mammoth silver candelabra, which had been purchased during their trip in Paris, in 1870. The candelabra had been made to order in Berlin. It brought over \$900, the society in this way having been given the impetus for a fund with which to carry on its good work.



TABLET PRESENTED TO NATHAN BARNERT  
BY PATERSON HEBREW FREE LOAN  
ASSOCIATION



Officers—Elias Sturza, President; Barnert Bornstein, Vice-President; David A. Agins, Treasurer; Benno Freudberg, Secretary; Trustees, Max Altshuler, Israel Horowitz, Meyer Meyers, Morris F. Levine, Counselor. Board of Directors, Jacob Rosenzweig, Max Menein, David H. Agins, Meyer Meyers, Benno Freudberg, Morris Feinberg, Morris Finkelstein, Isaac M. Sher, Aaron Lubin, Joseph Chlebnikow, Max Altshuler, Barnert Bornstein, Abraham Wolf, Jacob H. Levine, Harris Rosenstein, Louis Blumenthal, Israel Horowitz, Morris F. Levine, David Atkind, Isidor Hammer, George Harris, David Bernstein, Samuel Abrash, Jacob Katz, Elias Sturza, Joseph Silver, Morris Sher.





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